

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, clear and warm. Temp. 55-71 (77-85). Sunday, similar. LONDON: Saturday, sunny, possible showers. Temp. 55-71 (77-85). Sunday, similar. CHAMPEL: Saturday, sunny. Temp. 55-71 (77-85). Sunday, similar. NEW YORK: Saturday, showers. Temp. 55-71 (77-85). Sunday, similar.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Austria	12.5	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Laos	812.25
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.75 Dr.
France	22 F.	Netherlands	1.60 Gld.
Germany	3.00 M.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Greece	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	25 Esc.
India	Rs. 8	Spain	16 Pes.
Indonesia	400 Rp.	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr.
Iran	60 Rls.	Switzerland	1.00 Fr.
Italy	150 L.	Turkey	11 L.
Japan	100 Y.	U.S. Military	\$0.35
South Korea	100 W.	Yugoslavia	20 D.



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany instructs President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on taking snuff. The two leaders met later yesterday in Bonn for 2 1/2 hours of talks.

Rode the Mustang to Top

Ford President Iacocca Is Fired

DETROIT, July 14 (AP) — Ford Motor Co. President Lee Iacocca has been fired, little more than a year after his 32-year rise through the ranks of the world's second biggest automaker was derailed in a corporate shakeup.

Ford's board of directors voted unanimously yesterday to remove Mr. Iacocca from the presidency of the auto company, said William Clay Ford, one of the firm's top executives and brother of board chairman Henry Ford II.

"The vote on the recommendation of my brother [that Mr. Iacocca be removed from the post] was unanimous," he continued.

Mr. Iacocca could not be reached for comment. But the industry publication Automotive News quoted him as saying: "There was no reason. He [Henry Ford II] and Bill [Ford] and I sat there and he just said he came to that conclusion and that's it."



Lee Iacocca

Mr. Iacocca will vacate the post Oct. 15 — on his 54th birthday — the trade journal reported in an article to be published Monday.

After joining the auto company in 1946 as an engineering trainee and later switching to sales, Mr. Iacocca shot to the top. He had been considered the likely suc-

cessor when Henry Ford II, 61, steps down as chief executive in 1980.

But industry insiders said Mr. Iacocca had become too visible and aggressive to suit the senior Mr. Ford's tastes. "Lee is like a Medici prince," an associate said. "He created his own city-state within the company."

Mr. Iacocca won his way into the

graces of Henry Ford II as the marketing genius behind the 1964 introduction of the Mustang, Detroit's first low-priced, sporty car. The car became an international success.

His success with the Mustang helped catapult Mr. Iacocca to the presidency of the No. 2 auto company at the age of 46.

But in April of last year it became evident that Mr. Iacocca had fallen from favor. Henry Ford II split the power at the top into a ruling triumvirate of himself, Mr. Iacocca and Philip Caldwell.

Mr. Ford, who said at the time that he would retain decision-making responsibility when the triumvirate disagreed, downplayed suggestions that Mr. Caldwell was being elevated to the No. 2 spot at the company. However, he acknowledged that Mr. Caldwell would make any crucial decision if he himself was not available.

Then, last month, Mr. Iacocca was bumped down the executive ladder when Mr. Ford elevated his brother, William, to the top. Under that reshuffling, William Ford and Mr. Caldwell reported directly to Henry Ford II, while Mr. Iacocca reported to Mr. Caldwell.

President Deplores Trials

BONN, July 14 (UPI) — President Carter offered Soviet dissidents "support and sympathy" today and then called on the Soviet Union to join the West in developing real detente, including respect for human rights.

But he warned in a speech at a state dinner ending the first day of his visit to West Germany that, regardless of what choice the Russians make, the West will maintain its own strength.

"If the Soviet Union chooses to join us in developing a more broad-based and reciprocal detente, the world will reap untold benefits," Mr. Carter said. "But, whatever the Soviets decide, the West will do whatever is necessary to preserve our security while we continue the search for a lasting peace."

"We will maintain our own strength as a clear indication of our commitment to free, democratic institutions, and our continuing obligation to our NATO allies."

Soviet Trials 'Deplored'

Earlier, after a 2 1/2-hour meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Mr. Carter said that "we deplore" the trials of Soviet dissidents and "our support and sympathy remains" with them.

"Our voice will not be stilled as we consider these and other violations around the world," he said, but he added that the trials would not deter U.S. efforts to cooperate with the Soviet Union in disarmament and other fields.

"I want to say I agree with every word the president has said," Mr. Schmidt added.

At a dinner held in a medieval manor house 25 miles from Bonn, Mr. Carter said that genuine detente "includes restraint in the use of military power and an end to the pursuit of unilateral advantage — as in Africa today."

"And detente must include the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

UN Troops Said Freed by PLO

SIDON, Lebanon, July 14 (UPI) — The Palestine Liberation Organization claims to have cracked down on radical guerrillas accused of kidnapping 30 soldiers of the UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon two days ago. The PLO secured the release of the peacekeeping soldiers, UN officials said.

Palestinian officials said that the PLO security police units clashed today with radical guerrillas from two pro-Israeli groups near the coastal town of Tyre and exchanged machine-gun fire briefly with their supporters here.

Initial reports said that seven guerrillas were wounded in the Tyre clashes.



Leonid Shcharansky, with his wife at his side, shows a picture of his convicted brother Anatoli outside Moscow courtroom.

For Military's SALT Support

White House Will Push For Better Air Defenses

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, July 14 (NYT) — The White House has agreed to press for improved air defenses and a new bomber for the Air Force in order to secure the support of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for a new agreement with Moscow limiting strategic arms, officials said yesterday.

The officials said that, in effort to get the Joint Chiefs to drop their opposition to any agreement

that did not impose severe restrictions on a new Soviet bomber known in the West as the Backfire, the White House has indicated that it would ask Congress for funds to strengthen U.S. air defenses and to develop an aircraft somewhat similar to the Soviet system.

They added that Gen. David Jones, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had recently accepted

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Moscow Court Imposes 13-Year Term in Prison

MOSCOW, July 14 (UPI) — Jewish activist Anatoli Shcharansky was sentenced to 13 years in prison today on charges of high treason for allegedly spying for the United States. He defiantly proclaimed his devotion to the cause of "the liberation of Russian Jews."

The hand-picked court audience applauded Mr. Shcharansky's sentence — two years less than the prosecutor demanded — and shouted, "It serves him right! He should have got more!"

Outside the courtroom, Mr. Shcharansky's mother, 70, wept in the rain-swept streets, comforted by friends.

Mr. Shcharansky told the court that authorities had offered him easy treatment if he would testify against his comrades in the Soviet Union's dissident movement, but he declared, "I lived honestly . . . and never lied . . ."

Leonid Shcharansky, the only relative allowed in the courtroom, stood and called out to his 30-year-old brother, "Tolja, the whole world is with you."

Friends Sing Hymn

The defendant's weeping mother and friends outside the court yelled their support and sang the Hebrew hymn "Hatikva" ("Hope") as a blue prison van hauled him away.

Angry and bitter reaction against the Soviet Union's convictions of Mr. Shcharansky and two other dissidents this week came rapidly from around the world. President Carter, in Bonn, said all nations viewed the trials with sadness, as a denial of human rights.

The U.S. Senate voted 90-1 yesterday to join other parliamentary groups in backing the Soviet dissidents for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Shcharansky's five-day trial wound up in late afternoon when the three-judge court handed down its sentence: Three years in a "close-confinement" prison plus 10 years in a "strict regime" labor camp. "Close confinement" is considered worse than labor camp, because inmates are under constant surveillance.

The charges against Mr. Shcharansky, who was accused of

spying for the United States despite President Carter's emphatic denial that he had, could have been punished by death. The state prosecutor said he asked for a lesser sentence because Mr. Shcharansky was young and a first offender.

Capital Crime

Another Soviet court sentenced Soviet citizen Anatoli Filatov to death by firing squad today for the same charges lodged against Mr. Shcharansky. Few details of that secrecy-shrouded trial have been released.

Mr. Shcharansky, offered the opportunity to make a final statement in court after his sentence was pronounced, made a passionate speech from the prisoner's dock:

"I am happy," he said, "that I lived honestly and in peace with my conscience and never lied even when I was threatened with death. I am happy to have helped people."

"I'm proud that I made friends with and worked together with honest and brave people like Andrei Sakharov, Yuri Orlov and Alexander Ginsburg — followers of the traditions of the Russian intelligentsia."

"During March and April those who were conducting the investigation warned me that with the position I was taking . . . and which I am following here in court, I would face a firing squad or 15 years prison at least."

"But if I agreed to cooperate with the investigation with the aim of liquidating the Jewish emigration movement I was promised quick release and reunification with my wife."

'Far From Dream'

Noting that he first tried to emigrate to Israel five years ago, Mr. Shcharansky said, "Now I am far from my dream. I should be sorry about that but I am not. I'm happy."

"Now that I am as far from my people as I can be — and from Avital [his wife] — and facing long hard years of prison, I say, addressing my people and my Avital:

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

United Airlines Rejects New Airbus Model

Boeing Sells 30 Planes for \$1.2 Billion

CHICAGO, July 14 (AP) — United Airlines, choosing a new, medium-range Boeing aircraft over the competing new, smaller version of the European Airbus, placed the largest order in commercial airline history today of \$1.2 billion for 30 Boeing wide-bodied 767s.

United President Richard Ferris said the order for the Boeings is the first step in revitalizing the airline's aging fleet of 350 planes and will initiate a new U.S. commercial jet design.

The decision was an economic coup for the Northwest and a disappointment for foreign competitors.

"Exhaustive technical and economic analysis over the past year proves that the 767, which incorporates the latest aviation technology, is the best new aircraft for United," said Mr. Ferris in announcing the board of directors' decision.

The plane will be the first new one by a U.S. manufacturer in a decade.

727s Ordered

Besides purchasing the 767s, not yet off the drawing board, Mr. Ferris said the company will order 30 additional 727-200s, bringing the total package to \$1.6 billion. With spare parts and support equipment, each 767 will cost about \$40 million.

The Boeing 767 seats 197 passengers and fills a gap between smaller, narrow-bodied aircraft and the wide-bodies. A new, smaller version of the Airbus being planned by the European consortium was the main competition for the UAL order. The consortium had just given the go-ahead for construction of the new Airbus.

But Mr. Ferris said operational and fuel efficiency qualities of the Boeing 767 outweighed those of the Airbus A300-B10X.

"This decision was made on the merits of the aircraft in meeting United's future needs and not on the basis of national source," Mr. Ferris said. "Yet, we are pleased that United's order will help maintain commercial aircraft as the country's No. 1 industrial export."

Boeing officials said they plan to proceed into production as soon as possible. But they said the new plane would not mean the hiring of a substantial number of new employees.

"The confidence shown by the size of their order gives us the encouragement to proceed into production as aggressively as we know how," Boeing chairman T.A. Wilson said, adding "we have good sales prospects both here and abroad and very capable competitors, so our job is going to be particularly challenging."

The United purchase is the largest order in the history of commercial aircraft. Singapore International Airlines this spring ordered 19 of Boeing's 747 jumbo jets, the largest previous order. The first 767s will move off the assembly line and into service by June 1982, Mr. Ferris said, with all 30 planes in operation by 1984. The new 727s will be operational by 1980.

The twin-jet 767s will use engines made by United Technologies Corp.'s Pratt & Whitney, the airline said. In East Hartford, Conn., Pratt & Whitney said the engine order with United was worth more than \$200 million.

Mr. Wilson, in his statement, made no reference to any possible financing arrangement that Boeing

move off the assembly line and into service by June 1982, Mr. Ferris said, with all 30 planes in operation by 1984. The new 727s will be operational by 1980.

The twin-jet 767s will use engines made by United Technologies Corp.'s Pratt & Whitney, the airline said. In East Hartford, Conn., Pratt & Whitney said the engine order with United was worth more than \$200 million.

Mr. Wilson, in his statement, made no reference to any possible financing arrangement that Boeing

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

The Vance Reprimand: Young Also Won Some Praise

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, July 14 (WP) — Despite the new furor over UN Ambassador Andrew Young's latest press interviews, the White House managed yesterday to administer an indirect pat on the back, as well as a public slap on the wrist, to its diplomatic enfant terrible.

The reprimand was delivered by Mr. Young's boss, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, in Geneva yesterday in rebuke for the ambassador's widely publicized statement on the existence of political prisoners in the United States as well as in the Soviet Union.

But the backhanded pat came in the form of a more routine but still significant announcement on the UAL order. The consortium had just given the go-ahead for construction of the new Airbus.

But Mr. Ferris said operational and fuel efficiency qualities of the Boeing 767 outweighed those of the Airbus A300-B10X.

"This decision was made on the merits of the aircraft in meeting United's future needs and not on the basis of national source," Mr. Ferris said. "Yet, we are pleased that United's order will help maintain commercial aircraft as the country's No. 1 industrial export."



Andrew Young

the Carter administration is now according to its diplomatic "point man," according to its diplomatic "point man," who previously could count on White House support in the frequent flaps that have developed over his free-wheeling verbal style.

After several months of a much more intense debate in the administration over dealing with the Russians and the Cubans in Africa, Mr. Young's outspokenness now evidently falls on far more sensitive ears in Washington.

This is happening exactly as Mr. Young's policy of wooing the more militant "front-line states" that border on Namibia and Rhodesia — in hopes that they would bring the guerrillas into meaningful negotiations with the ruling white regimes — is paying its first important dividends.

While Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security affairs adviser, and CIA Director Stansfield Turner sought confrontation with the Angolan government after the May invasion of Zaire's Shaba province, Mr. Young sought more cooperation with Luanda.

Restored Credibility

Mid-level U.S. officials aware of the details of the Namibia negotiation said yesterday that Mr. Young's "success in changing the atmosphere and restoring U.S. credibility in Africa made this breakthrough possible. Angola's attitude was absolutely essential to getting agreement on Namibia."

It was Mr. Young's influence on the militant states, who were pushing for severe reprisals against South Africa, that led to the Security Council entrusting five Western nations with the task of negotiating the Namibia agreement with the Southwest-Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), in this official's view.

Mr. Young has also been praised by moderate, pro-Western leaders in the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Senegal and other countries in recent inter-

views. These leaders say that Mr. Young's outspoken support for black nationalism has made it easier for them to support U.S. positions across a broad range of issues.

Symbol of Discord

But by verbally plunging into the U.S.-Soviet dispute over human rights at the time of the new arms negotiations in Geneva and the trials of the Soviet dissidents, Mr. Young has effectively eclipsed the work he has done in Africa for the moment and has put himself in the position of being a symbol in the increasingly bitter tugging in Washington over the fate of detente.

"Andy Young is not a foreign policy issue around here today," a Senate staffer who works for a Republican moderate said yesterday. "He is purely domestic. People have been calling in all morning, or even coming by, to say they are outraged. Nobody up here is interested in looking at progress in Namibia. Lots of people have been holding back waiting to get at him, and they feel he is vulnerable after this."

Backing From Blacks

The controversy triggered a strong defense of Mr. Young by his supporters in the black community, and reminders from them that Mr. Young is a double-edged sword at home as well as abroad.

"If President Carter wants to throw away his fast-diminishing

Critics Say Relations Lack Give and Take

Exact Degree of Firmness on Kremlin Eludes Carter

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, July 14 (NYT) — Almost since taking office a year and a half ago, President Carter has seemed perplexed in his hunt for the right formula for dealing with the Soviet Union. He has tried bold initiatives, harsh public language, private compromises, quiet diplomacy and lures of summery — but success still eludes him.

One of his most persistent problems, underscored anew this week,

has been to retain the benefits of detente and yet find strong enough countermeasures to show the Russians his toughness, when they are undeterred by his public protests against Soviet policy and ignore his ringing declarations that he will not let them "push us around."

In Africa and now in the dissident trials, which are a direct rebuff to Mr. Carter's human-rights policy, he has been hard put to fashion a U.S. strategy that will restrain the Kremlin without causing

irretrievable damage to Soviet-U.S. relations or jeopardizing the talks on a new treaty on strategic arms.

To the acknowledged frustration of the White House, the president has been unable to restrain or turn back the Soviet-Cuban intervention in Africa or to prevent the treason trial of Anatoli Shcharansky. Now, officials suggest, he feels compelled to retaliate forcefully to recoup prestige and counteract an image of weakness.

The fundamental problem, critics

of the president in congressional and diplomatic circles contend — and a few administration officials agree privately — is that he has never succeeded in developing a real bargaining, give-and-take relationship with Leonid Brezhnev and his Politburo colleagues.

Under Presidents Nixon and Ford, their secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, used the lure of trade, technology, arms agreements and a broad relationship to try to induce Moscow to pursue policies more to Washington's liking and to try to dissuade it from policies that led to public confrontation. This strategy had notable failures, but it worked rather well at times.

"Carter doesn't have that kind of leverage with the Russians sort of breaking off the arms talks," an official who works on Soviet affairs commented, "because there hasn't been enough give and take with Moscow since he took office. You need both a carrot and a stick, and he hasn't shown them a carrot, other than SALT."

Such critics point to the contrast between the trial of Mr. Shcharansky, in the face of Mr. Carter's protests, and the treatment of Alexander Solzhenitsyn in February, 1973. Mr. Solzhenitsyn, also charged with treason, did not undergo trial and was exiled to the West.

'Not Much to Lose'

"The Soviets didn't feel any more kindly toward Solzhenitsyn than they do toward Shcharansky," commented Sen. Charles Mathias, R-Md., "but they didn't want to disrupt the climate. They had a stake in an orderly world society in which each side has a decent respect for the other. They haven't got all that much to lose today in trying Shcharansky. In the present climate they don't feel those restraints on their behavior because of their relationship with us."

During the early 1970s, one of the principal inducements for Moscow to increase Jewish emigration was the prospect of improved trade status, increased access to U.S. technology and the possibility of large U.S. investments in Siberian oil fields. The most expensive

of the president in congressional and diplomatic circles contend — and a few administration officials agree privately — is that he has never succeeded in developing a real bargaining, give-and-take relationship with Leonid Brezhnev and his Politburo colleagues.

Under Presidents Nixon and Ford, their secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, used the lure of trade, technology, arms agreements and a broad relationship to try to induce Moscow to pursue policies more to Washington's liking and to try to dissuade it from policies that led to public confrontation. This strategy had notable failures, but it worked rather well at times.

"Carter doesn't have that kind of leverage with the Russians sort of breaking off the arms talks," an official who works on Soviet affairs commented, "because there hasn't been enough give and take with Moscow since he took office. You need both a carrot and a stick, and he hasn't shown them a carrot, other than SALT."

Such critics point to the contrast between the trial of Mr. Shcharansky, in the face of Mr. Carter's protests, and the treatment of Alexander Solzhenitsyn in February, 1973. Mr. Solzhenitsyn, also charged with treason, did not undergo trial and was exiled to the West.

'Not Much to Lose'

"The Soviets didn't feel any more kindly toward Solzhenitsyn than they do toward Shcharansky," commented Sen. Charles Mathias, R-Md., "but they didn't want to disrupt the climate. They had a stake in an orderly world society in which each side has a decent respect for the other. They haven't got all that much to lose today in trying Shcharansky. In the present climate they don't feel those restraints on their behavior because of their relationship with us."

During the early 1970s, one of the principal inducements for Moscow to increase Jewish emigration was the prospect of improved trade status, increased access to U.S. technology and the possibility of large U.S. investments in Siberian oil fields. The most expensive

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

New Hope for Similar Settlement in Rhodesia

Agreement on Namibia Is Major Victory for West

By David Ottaway

DAR ES SALAAM, July 14 (UPI) — The agreement reached Wednesday in the Angolan capital of Luanda between militant Namibian nationalists and five Western powers represents a major diplomatic victory for the West and a breakthrough in its search for negotiated settlements to the burning racial conflicts of southern Africa.

For the first time, there is now some hope that the deteriorating situation throughout this tense region of the continent, scarred by escalating warfare and dotted by massacres of blacks and whites, can be halted and even reversed.

With an internationally acceptable solution to the Namibia dispute now in sight, one of the first consequences of the accord will be to further isolate Rhodesia's recalcitrant transitional government and perhaps force it now to attend a Western-sponsored general peace conference with its guerrilla adversaries.

For the Soviet Union, the accord

can only be a blow to hopes of increasing its influence in this region by backing guerrilla warfare.

Combined Offensive

The agreement has brought closely together the five major Western powers and five front-line African states, including the two Marxist ones in Angola and Mozambique, in a combined diplomatic offensive that has finally borne fruit.

The five African states, which meet under the chairmanship of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, played a crucial role in pressuring the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) into finally accepting the Western plan despite SWAPO's strong objections to several key provisions. Mr. Nyerere was reported yesterday to be delighted at news of the agreement.

The same approach toward the nationalist guerrillas in Rhodesia, plus increased South African pressure on the transitional government there, could well now lead to some progress on the deadlocked British-

American peace plan for that country, although the situation there is more complex.

The agreement is also a major personal triumph for U.S. Ambassador Donald McHenry, who for 15 months has practiced a unique style of quiet American diplomacy, persisting in his efforts despite multiple obstacles, repeated setbacks and dire threats from both South Africa and the Namibian nationalists.

'Contact Group'

Mr. McHenry has served as chairman of the so-called Western "contact group" made up of the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany, that carried out the often frustrating and empty negotiations with the two opposing parties.

The Western proposals provide for UN-supervised elections for a constituent assembly in Namibia at which a new constitution will be drawn up. The assembly would also prepare the country for its independence under a black majority

government by the end of this year. A UN peacekeeping force and about 1,000 administrative personnel will be brought into the country to supervise the transition period jointly with the South African appointed administrator general.

South Africa is to withdraw all but 1,500 of its more than 20,000 troops now stationed in Namibia before elections are held, and the remainder one week after a UN certification of the results.

SWAPO Yields Point

The South Africans had insisted upon the right to keep those last 1,500 troops at bases located in northern Namibia, and SWAPO demanded that they be stationed in the far south. It appears that the Namibian nationalists were forced to yield on this issue.

Another key sticking point was the status of Namibia's only deep-water port, Walvis Bay, which South Africa insists is a part of its own republic historically and legally.

SWAPO is reported to have ac-

cepted a formula under which the five Western powers and the UN Security Council are to recognize Walvis Bay as an integral part of Namibia despite the South African claim to it. The issue would be left to later negotiations between South Africa and an independent Namibian government.

South Africa has been ruling the mineral-rich but sparsely inhabited former German colony since the end of World War I under an old League of Nations mandate. But in 1966, the United Nations ceased to recognize this mandate and began demanding that South Africa give the territory its independence.

Talks Halted

After more than a year of periodic negotiations, South Africa gave its agreement to the Western plan in late April, but the Namibian nationalist organization broke off talks with the five Western powers after a May 5 South African raid on one of their refugee and guerrilla camps in southern Angola, killing about 800 persons.

SWAPO then began hardening its demands. But a summit of the five front-line African states in Luanda in early June broke the impasse and led to their decision to force SWAPO into to accept the Western peace plan without prior satisfaction of its demands.

UN Force Planned

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 14 (UPI) — The United Nations intends to send an international military force of at least 5,000 men to Namibia to assist in ending the guerrilla war and bringing the territory to independence.

Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, welcoming the agreement announced Wednesday on a Western-sponsored plan for independence, said he had prepared the plans for the United Nations to assume its role as soon as the Security Council acts.

Diplomats expect that the Council will approve the plan negotiated by its five Western members at a meeting that may be held as early as next week.

Carter Line On Kremlin

(Continued from Page 1)

ed this compromise offer and that the administration had been given greater flexibility in talks this week in Geneva between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Production Assurances

The United States, according to the officials, is no longer pressing Moscow to limit refining of the bomber or where it is based and, in the Geneva talks, U.S. negotiators are said to have asked only for assurances concerning the production rate of the aircraft and its future modernization.

Mr. Vance also is said to have presented a new U.S. position on another issue still disputed in the talks, the question of what new missiles each side could deploy in a treaty lasting until 1985.

Under the new approach, they said, both Washington and Moscow would be permitted to test, but not deploy, one new land-based and one new sea-launched ballistic missile.

The understanding between the Joint Chiefs and the White House over the Backfire is described as a "gentleman's agreement," and one official said that it was not a formal accord but an informal arrangement worked out in high-level private meetings.

This type of arrangement is not new, and during and after the negotiation of the first Soviet-U.S. strategic arms accord in 1972, the Nixon administration achieved the support of the Joint Chiefs by promising to move ahead on the Trident nuclear submarine, air- and sea-launched Cruise missiles and the B-1 bomber.

To get the Joint Chiefs to accept fewer limits on the Backfire, it was apparently necessary for the White House to commit itself to seeking improved defenses against the bomber. Although officials stressed that no definite plan has been set, this would probably include additional squadrons of the F-15 jet interceptor, which some estimated would cost \$10 billion during several years.

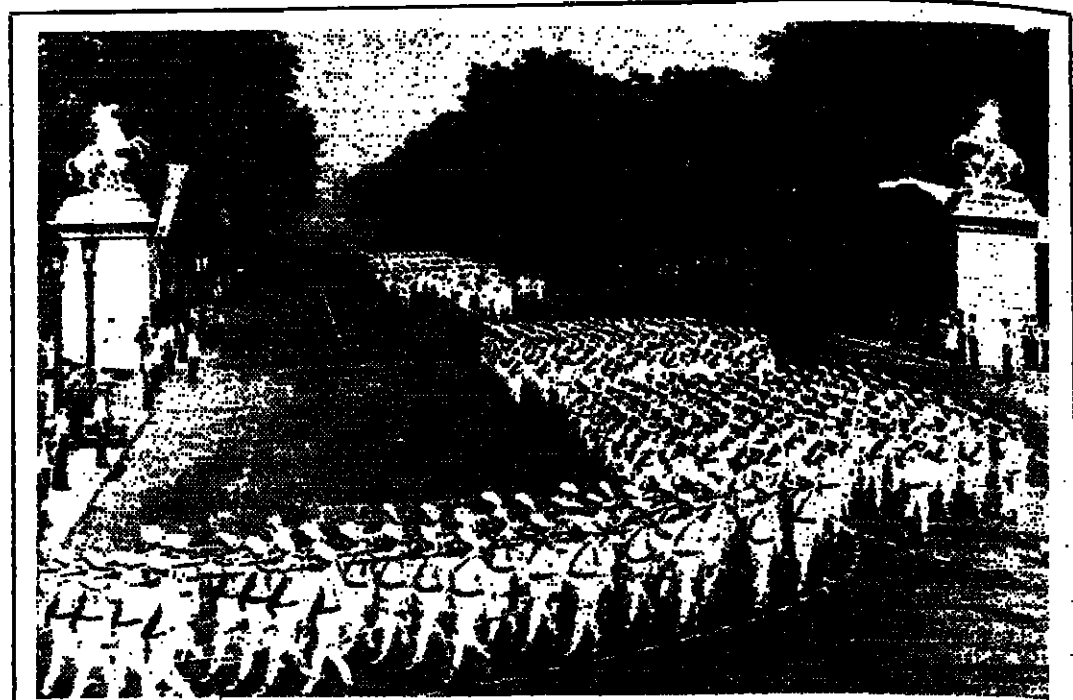
In addition, the White House is said to have agreed to take steps to modernize the Air Force's fleet of medium-range bombers with a new, larger version of the FB-111 fighter-bomber, known as the FB-111H. Equipped with the engine originally designed for the now-cancelled B-1 bomber, the new aircraft, military analysts said, would possess roughly the same characteristics as the Backfire.

Despite the political problems that surround present U.S.-Soviet relations, officials said that greater negotiating flexibility on the Backfire question, together with the administration's proposal on new missiles, still held out the possibility for an accord this year.

Soviet Paper Repeats Rights Bid to Carter

MOSCOW, July 14 (AP) — A Soviet newspaper for the second time printed a column to be mailed to President Carter calling on him to "take concrete actions in your own country" to uphold human rights.

Komsomolskaya Pravda, the youth newspaper, said it was repeating the coupon that first appeared in the June 23 edition in response to numerous requests from readers. Readers are instructed to paste the coupon on a postcard and mail it to Washington.



FRANCE CELEBRATES BASTILLE DAY — Marching down Paris' Champs Elysees, columns of the French Army's Alpine troops, the featured military unit in this year's Bastille Day parade, break as they pass the presidential reviewing stand at the Place de la Concorde. The location of this year's parade restored a tradition broken for several years when President Valery Giscard d'Estaing ordered it held instead in working-class districts of the city.

Western Blackmail Asserted at Trial

Russia Condemns Avowed Spy to Death

MOSCOW, July 14 (UPI) — A Soviet military court today sentenced a confessed spy, Anatoli Filatov, to die before a firing squad. Tass reported.

Filatov, 38, was said to have confessed during his five-day trial that he had been recruited by a unidentified Western intelligence agency in Algeria in 1974.

"Considering the special danger and gravity of the crimes committed by Filatov, as well as the considerable damage inflicted by his actions to the military might, the state security and territorial integrity of the Soviet Union, the court sentenced A. Filatov to the exceptional measure of punishment — to be shot," Tass said.

Although the court spokesman and the Soviet press never revealed which Western intelligence agency had recruited Filatov and used him as an agent in Moscow between 1974 and last year, when he was arrested, there were strong hints during the trial that it was the CIA.

Testimony by Filatov — who confessed to the crime of high treason by espionage at the outset of the trial — said that the agency had set him up with a woman, photographed him into becoming a spy. He told the court that for two years he received coded instruc-

tions by listening to a broadcast station of the intelligence service based in a West European country — language the Russians most frequently employ to identify the U.S.-operated Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe in West Germany.

Shcharansky Sentenced To 13 Years in Prison

(Continued from Page 1)

"Next year in Jerusalem." The last was an echo of a traditional Jewish slogan.

Wife to Meet Mondale

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP) — Mr. Shcharansky's wife will meet here Monday with Vice President Mondale.

Avital Shcharansky, who emigrated from the Soviet Union to Israel four years ago, has been waging a public-opinion campaign on behalf of her husband.

The Shcharansky's marriage was questioned in court yesterday, a Soviet news agency reported. It said the prosecutor introduced documents purportedly indicating that the Shcharansky's never married under Soviet law and that even their religious marriage was invalid under Jewish law.

Israeli Campaign

TEL AVIV, July 14 (UPI) — Israel today vowed to mount a worldwide campaign for Mr. Shcharansky's release, and it urged the United States and other Western countries "to move from words to action" to force the Soviet Union to respect human rights.

Carter Asks For Detente

(Continued from Page 1)

honoring of solemn international agreements concerning human rights and a mutual effort to promote a climate in which these rights can flourish.

Mr. Carter, who is in Bonn for Sunday's seven-nation economic summit meeting, said that he and Mr. Schmidt still had differences of opinion, but relations between the two nations "never have been stronger or more sound than today."

Mr. Schmidt has been critical of U.S. economic policy and there have been reports of coolness between the two leaders, which was not evident today.

They discussed East-West relations, the dollar, energy consumption, payments imbalances and commitments to reduce obstacles to free trade.

Asked whether they discussed the NATO alliance, Western defense and deployment of the neutron bomb, Mr. Carter replied "yes," but did not elaborate.

Klaus Boeding, West Germany's chief government spokesman, quoted Mr. Schmidt as saying after the meeting, "We saw with the same eyes all of the questions we discussed."

Crowd of 15,000

Mr. Carter later attended a ceremony at the Monument to the Victims of War and Tyranny, where he laid a wreath in memory of victims of the Nazi regime, and then addressed a crowd of 15,000 from a balcony at the Bonn City Hall.

Mr. Carter pledged, "The United States is increasing its commitment to NATO and will help defend your land as if it were our own."

"At a time when the enemies of democracy seem determined to test us," Mr. Carter said, "we are prepared to maintain our strength because we know that democracy is the most effective means of meeting the needs of our people."

He was applauded when he said that he shared the West Germans' desire for the peaceful reunification of Germany. Then, to cries of "Hi, Jimmy!" he walked among the crowds, shaking hands campaign-style.

"Tomorrow, Mr. Carter goes to Frankfurt for a military review and to Berlin for a tour of the airlift memorial and the Berlin Wall. He will answer questions at a 'town meeting' in Berlin before returning to Bonn for the summit meeting."

Europe Satellite Launch

PARIS, July 14 (UPI) — The European Space Agency said that its scientific satellite designed to study the magnetosphere, Geos-1, was launched today by a U.S. Delta rocket from Cape Canaveral, Fla.

China Curbs Refugees, Asserts Vietnam Sends Spies

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, July 14 (UPI) — China said yesterday it has closed its border to ethnic Chinese refugees from Vietnam who lack proper identification papers, jeopardizing the future of a mass migration into southern China that has already exceeded 150,000 persons.

The sudden change of policy would seem to bar or seriously delay the vast majority of Chinese refugees seeking to escape economic hardship and persecution in Vietnam. It suggests that China's relief facilities have been exceedingly strained by a refugee movement that until now has been a propaganda bonanza for Peking. Some Chinese leaders may also feel that sealing the border will create new social and economic difficulties for Vietnam that Peking can use to win concessions in its lengthening list of disputes with Hanoi.

A dispatch by the official Chinese news agency reaching here said that China's action was necessary because Vietnam had violated a joint "border control accord." This encouraged a flow of unregistered refugees that strained Chinese facilities and allowed "spies and other bad elements" to enter China, the agency said.

Peking Mocks Move

[Vietnam today mocked China for closing its border to Chinese refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia. United Press International reported. The official daily newspaper Nhan Dan said: "All of a sudden they have closed the Chinese border gates in the faces of the 'victimized Chinese'... It is they who do not care about their nationals whom they have said are in distress."

[It denied China's allegations that some of the refugees were Vietnamese spies, and denounced Peking for refusing to accept Hanoi's lists of ethnic Chinese applying for repatriation. Those lists, the commentary said, included names of 1,507 Chinese residents who fled Cambodia.]

The Chinese news agency said that public security officials of China's border provinces ordered that after July 12, "Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam who want to return to China are required to produce official repatriation certificates issued by the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam and the exit visa granted by the Vietnamese authorities. They are to cross the border to China at appointed points."

Few Reach Embassy

Chinese refugees from areas other than Hanoi say it has been almost impossible for them to get to the Chinese Embassy in the Vietnamese capital to obtain the repatriation certificates. They have reported that many friends and relatives who have applied to Vietnam for exit permits have been arrested and trucked to farm labor camps.

Two ships that Peking sent to Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City on June 20 to evacuate refugees are waiting off the Vietnamese coast while Chinese and Vietnamese officials argue over evacuation procedures for many of the estimated 1.8 million ethnic Chinese in Vietnam who are eager to leave. Meanwhile, there were unconfirmed diplomatic reports of new Chinese naval movements in the waters near the border.

The news agency justified Peking's toughened border rules, saying that Vietnam's violation of the border control accord by the Vietnamese has produced "chaos" along the border. It said that

Hanoi has been freely expelling masses of Chinese nationals and Vietnamese minority peoples to China through whatever border points they choose, and sending spies to China to create disturbances in the border area and "sabotage socialist construction there."

Their hope is to upset the Chi-

Peking Accuses Tirana of 'Slander'

Cutoff of Aid for Albania Is Confirmed by Chinese

HONG KONG, July 14 (UPI) — In its first outright attack on its main former ally, China declared last night that it had cut off aid to Albania because of the tiny European state's anti-Chinese slander, sabotage and criticism of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

The detailed assault on the Tirana leadership, contained in a July 7 diplomatic note published by the Chinese news agency, included a charge that the Albanians had deliberately mismanaged one of their own oil refineries in an attempt to cause a major explosion that would embarrass the Chinese designers.

The note, delivered to the Albanian Embassy in Peking, confirmed reports the last few days by diplomatic sources in Peking and by Tirana radio that Peking had cut off all aid to Albania.

After giving \$5 billion in economic and military assistance to Albania since 1954, Peking now said: "All the facts show that the Albanian leadership has decided to pursue the anti-China course, deliberately abandoned the agreements signed between the two sides providing Chinese aid to Albania, slandered and tried to fabricate trumped-up charges against Chinese experts, and sabotaged the economic and military cooperation between China and Albania in a planned and systematic way, making it impossible for our aid work to go on."

'Big State Arrogance'

Despite the aid cutoff, the note held out hope for continued "friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples" and "normal relations" between their countries.

Earlier in the day, Albania's state news agency denounced the aid cutoff and withdrawal of all Chinese advisers as "unilateral and arbitrary" and "a conscious and premeditated step to aggravate relations between the two countries."

Tirana accused Peking of "big state arrogance" and "kicking at every principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

Albania's rigid Communist leadership has been unhappy with the Chinese since Mao invited then-President Richard Nixon to Peking in 1972. Tirana has become outspokenly critical in the last two years, as Peking has purged radical Chinese leaders favored by the Albanians and developed warm relations with Yugoslavia, an old Albanian foe.

Much of the Chinese note recounted in detail the large amounts of material Peking has showered on Albania and China's purported efforts to help the backward Balkan state even in the face of Albanian sneers.

When the Ballast Integrated Re-

Strike Hits Italy Tourists

ROME, July 14 (UPI) — Tens of thousands of tourists throughout Italy made their own beds, carried their own bags and went looking for open restaurants today as 700,000 hotel, restaurant and beachfront workers went on a 24-hour strike.

LA METAIRIE

CH - 1268 NYON - on Lake LEMAN
20 minutes from GENEVA and AIR Terminal.
Tel.: 022/61.15.81
Dr. G. W. SCHWABEN

First class private establishment

for nervous illnesses
Climatotherapy - Psychotherapy
15-min. treatment - Physiotherapy - Sports.

Boston Sends Aid to Pan Am Passengers

BOSTON, July 14 (UPI) — Citing what it called inadequate efforts by Pan American Airways to clean up its own mess, the Massachusetts Port Authority has sent four of its officials to Amsterdam to help about 2,000 stranded tourists find a way home.

The passengers are victims of a huge overbooking by Pan Am, which sponsored a cut-rate, \$149 round-trip fare from Boston to Amsterdam. The offer started last month and ends this weekend with flights leaving each evening at 7:30 p.m.

The problem first surfaced in Boston two weeks ago when it was learned that Pan Am was selling tickets faster than seats were becoming available, and intensified when passengers were left stranded in Amsterdam due to overbooked flights.

"We do not intend to stand idly by and watch travelers, who have paid us the courtesy of using our gateway, ill-treated and ignored at the hands of either an airline or, for that matter, the U.S. government," Massport Executive Director David Davis said.

DIVORCE

IN 24 HOURS
Without court or contested actions. Low cost, quick to file in New York, California, 14-day divorce. All ground covered. For information send \$3.75 for 24-hour booklet to Dr. F. G. Goss, P.O. Box 1721, Dallas, Tex. 75201. Tel.: 202-452-8581. Worldwide service.

OMEGA
An exclusive timepiece
— crafted by hand —
since 1848.

Welcome to Switzerland
at
GUBELIN
Luxury Goods of the World
— since 1848 —

Suspect Accuses Rights Official

New Data Link Informant For FBI to Racial Killing

By Howell Raines

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 14 (NYT) — Police sources here said yesterday that they had information that might support Gary Rowe Jr.'s contention that he killed a black man during a riot in Birmingham in 1963, while Mr. Rowe was on the FBI's payroll as an informant within the Ku Klux Klan.

The sources said that a former Klansman and another man described as a Klan sympathizer had told the police, in separate accounts, that Mr. Rowe had boasted to them that "I shot some niggers" during rioting that followed a double bombing in a black neighborhood.

A Birmingham police officer has also told city investigators that he saw Mr. Rowe with a pistol stuck in his belt near a police barricade like the one described by Mr. Rowe in his account of the killing.

The investigators are now combing police files for a missing report that they believe contains information about at least three unexplained shootings during the 1963 disturbances.

New Document

Meanwhile, another document has come to light that may add to the controversy over Mr. Rowe's involvement in racial violence while a paid FBI informant. In a statement to a Senate investigator in 1975, Mr. Rowe accused John Doar, former assistant attorney general for civil rights, of forcing him to change his account of the killing of Viola Liuzzo in 1965.

In the interview, Mr. Rowe said that federal investigators ignored his report that a black man was also killed in Mrs. Liuzzo's car when Mr. Rowe and three Birmingham Klansmen chased down the Detroit woman's automobile on the night after she took part in a civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery.

Mr. Rowe further alleged that Mr. Doar had ordered him to keep silent when Mr. Rowe told government prosecutors that he could not positively identify a black man called as a key government witness as having been in the car with Mrs. Liuzzo at the time of the shooting.

Mr. Doar, contacted at his law office in New York, refused to discuss Mr. Rowe's allegations, saying that a Justice Department inquiry into Mr. Rowe's activities was the proper forum for such questions. The Liuzzo case brought national attention to Mr. Rowe as the FBI's chief informant against the Klan in Alabama. He was later relocated and given a new identity by the bureau.

Suspect in Bombing

When the authorities in Alabama reopened their investigations into unexplained racial killings of the early 1960s, they contacted Mr. Rowe for information on the 1963 bombing that killed four black children at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. But Mr. Rowe himself became a suspect in that case after two lie-detector tests showed that he was giving "deceptive" answers when he denied having been with the group that planted the bomb.

Since that time there have been disclosures that indicate that Mr. Rowe may have participated in and helped to plan the Klan violence he was hired to observe.

A former leader of the Ku Klux

Klan in Birmingham said yesterday that Mr. Rowe helped direct the attacks on the Freedom Riders at a Birmingham bus station on May 15, 1961. Mr. Rowe himself said, in an interview with Alabama investigators last fall, that he participated in the firebombing of the home of A.G. Gaston, a black millionaire, according to investigative documents.

In the same series of interviews, Mr. Rowe was quoted as saying that he had killed a black man during a riot here and was told by the FBI agent to whom he regularly reported to keep quiet about the shooting. The agent named by Mr. Rowe has denied the report.

Backed by 'The Man'

According to the Senate document that came to light yesterday, Mr. Rowe said that he was assured by FBI agents here that his participation in violence had the personal endorsement of "the man" — the late J. Edgar Hoover, then director of the bureau. Mr. Rowe stated that "the quote to me was, 'The man has declared war on the Ku Klux Klan and that you are man enough to do it.'"

The Birmingham Police Department's information about a possible shooting by Mr. Rowe was obtained, sources said, before disclosure by The New York Times that Mr. Rowe had told investigators that such a shooting took place.

The police inquiry here now is focusing on Mr. Rowe's activities after bombings on the nights of May 11 and Sept. 4, 1963. Rioting of the sort described by Mr. Rowe took place on both nights. By his accounts and those of others, according to investigative documents, the informant was in the riot area on both occasions.

Official police reports show that 22 blacks were shot and one killed on the night of Sept. 4. However, an investigator here said that there is "a good possibility" that as many as 50 blacks were shot and several killed in incidents not officially recorded by the police.

Presley Offer to FBI

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UPI) — An FBI memo shows that Elvis Presley once volunteered his services as an informant and wanted to meet Mr. Hoover, who he described as "the greatest living American," it was reported today. The Washington Post said that the internal FBI memo, released yesterday under the Freedom of Information Act, said that Mr. Presley also thought the "filthy and unkept" appearances and suggestive music of the Beatles were responsible for many of the problems the United States was having with young people.

The memo was written by M.A. Jones, chief of research in the FBI's crime records division, to Assistant FBI Director Thomas Bishop after Mr. Presley visited FBI headquarters in December, 1970.

Mr. Presley expressed a wish to meet Mr. Hoover, but Mr. Jones wrote: "Presley's sincerity and good intentions notwithstanding, he is certainly not the type of individual whom the director would wish to meet. It is noted at the present time he is wearing his hair down to his shoulders and indulges in the wearing of all sorts of exotic dress."

Trudeau Seeks Meeting On Constitution Changes

OTTAWA, July 14 (AP) — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has invited Canada's 10 provincial premiers to meet him here in mid-September to work on changes he has proposed to the nation's constitution.

The invitations were made Tuesday, almost three weeks after he introduced constitutional amendments in the House of Commons to give the provinces more say in government.

Mr. Trudeau has proposed a two-phase change. The first would replace the 102-member Senate, which he appoints, with a 118-seat House of Federation. Half of the new body would be selected by the provincial legislatures and half by the Commons.

The proposed House could delay legislation up to two months but would not have the present Senate's power of veto.

Court Expansion

He also has proposed expanding the Supreme Court from nine to 11 members, giving the new house some say on appointments, and called for codification of French language rights. The latter is aimed at appeasing secessionists in French-speaking Quebec. Quebec attacked the proposals as "nothing

U.S. Quadriplegic Seeks Soviet Cure

HAYWARD, Calif., July 14 (UPI) — A former track star paralyzed in a swimming pool accident has left for the Soviet Union to undergo medical treatment unavailable in the United States.

Robert Cunningham, a quadriplegic, said before his departure yesterday that he will be treated in Leningrad at the Polenov Neurological Institute, whose doctors have a procedure to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.



American Indian teepee near the White House is ready to receive Indians.

U.S. Indians Reaching End of Coast-to-Coast Walk

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UPI) — Hundreds of Indians and their supporters were ready to begin the final leg of their cross-country walk to protest what they believe is an abundance of anti-Indian legislation.

About 500 participants in the "Longest Walk" have been camped outside Baltimore and will make their way to a national park in Greenbelt, Md., about 12 miles from central Washington, where 3,000 campsites have been reserved for them.

Busloads of Indians and their supporters are expected to arrive during the weekend, swelling the group to about 10,000, backers said.

The 10-day demonstration will focus attention on more than a dozen bills in Congress, including a criminal reform measure backed by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., which the group believes would curtail Indian rights.

A bill introduced by Rep. Jack Cunningham, R-Wash., would eliminate all Indian treaties, reservations and federal programs.

The walk, symbolizing the forced marches of Indians to reservations in the West, began in California in February.

Walkouts Also in Louisville, Philadelphia

Cleveland Police Strike Over Firings

NEW YORK, July 14 (UPI) — Municipal strikes spread through three eastern U.S. cities today, leaving Cleveland without adequate police protection. Louisville and Philadelphia with mounds of uncollected garbage.

The Cleveland police strike also shut most basic municipal services when other city employees honored police picket lines.

Mayor Dennis Kucinich called striking police "hoodlums" and asked for National Guard troops to patrol city streets.

"I have asked for the assistance of the Ohio National Guard, the Ohio Highway Patrol and various military police that can be afforded," Mr. Kucinich said. Only a handful of high-ranking police officials were guarding the city of 800,000 after 2,000 rank-and-file officers and supervisory personnel walked off the job late yesterday to protest the firing of 13 officers.

The fired officers had refused orders to patrol Cleveland's crime-ridden public housing projects alone on foot.

Louisville Strike

In Louisville, the city's 600 unionized firefighters struck in a pay dispute and the city immediately shut all but seven of its 23 firehouses.

Kentucky Gov. Julian Carroll indicated that he was prepared to send National Guard troops into the city if necessary to fight fires. The governor's office said the guard was on telephone standby. The city consolidated its supervi-

sory officers and volunteers in seven firehouses and issued a series of guidelines urging residents to use caution to reduce the fire danger in the city of 400,000.

In Philadelphia, the city's largest union rejected a last-minute contract offer, triggering a strike by 20,000 municipal employees.

The walkout involved garbage

men, Highway Department and Health Department employees, as well as about 2,000 supervisors, technical and professional workers.

Services to the Philadelphia airport, such as cleaning and runway maintenance, were affected, and there could be flight interruptions in the event of a long strike, officials said.

L.A. Prosecutor to Probe Hollywood Money Crimes

By Bill Farr

LOS ANGELES, July 14 — District Attorney John Van de Kamp, citing three recent major embezzlements in the movie industry, announced yesterday that he has formed a task force to investigate white-collar crime in the entertainment world.

He made the announcement in Hershey, Pa., where he is attending a meeting of the National District Attorneys Association.

In Los Angeles, Assistant District Attorney Johnnie Cochran said that the investigation will be "under the personal direction of Van de Kamp" with two full-time prosecutors and two investigators assigned to the project.

3 Cases Named

The three cases cited by Mr. Van de Kamp were David Begelman's forgery of \$40,000 worth of Columbia Studios checks while he was president; the alleged \$275,000 embezzlement by Audrey Lissner, accounting director of Columbia's Screen Gems subsidiary, and the alleged \$1.1-million swindle of DeLuxe General Corp. by a credit manager of the 20th Century-Fox subsidiary.

In a statement released by Mr. Van de Kamp's office here, he said:

U.S. City Rejects 'Hot' Nightstick

PHILADELPHIA, July 14 (AP) — Police nightsticks that carry an electric charge are too hot to handle, Philadelphia police officials said yesterday.

City police had announced plans to use 20 of the weapons, called JSI Persuaders, on an experimental basis beginning in August. But Police Commissioner Joseph O'Neill said yesterday that he was killing the experiment because it might be dangerous.

The batons, designed to replace the traditional nightstick, have a flashlight at one end and a 5,000-volt charge at the other. "We don't know what would happen if two or three officers used them at the same time on someone who might have a heart problem," Mr. O'Neill said.

Passman Trial Is Transferred To Louisiana

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP) — A U.S. District Court judge today ordered the trial of former Rep. Otto Passman on bribery and tax evasion charges transferred to Louisiana where Rep. Passman lives.

Attorneys for Rep. Passman had asked for the transfer, saying that his witnesses and documents were in Louisiana.

Judge Barrington Parker, who yesterday set an Oct. 16 date for the trial, granted the motion for transfer, saying that travel for the ailing Rep. Passman, 78, would be a taxing and demanding experience if the trial were held here.

A federal grand jury indicted Rep. Passman March 31 on one count of conspiracy, three counts of receiving bribes and three counts of accepting illegal gratuities in exchange for using his political influence on behalf of South Korean businessman Tongsam Park and the South Korean government.

He was later indicted on the tax charges.

ACLU, Press Groups Testify

U.S. Curb Sought on Property Searches

By Deirdre Carmody

WASHINGTON, July 14 (NYT) — The American Civil Liberties Union and three press groups representing virtually all the daily newspapers in the United States asked Congress yesterday to enact legislation to protect citizens who are not suspected of a crime from unannounced police searches.

The ACLU and the news groups appeared before the Senate subcommittee on the Constitution. The committee is holding hearings on proposed legislation that would offset effects of the recent Supreme Court decision authorizing searches of news offices and homes and offices of citizens believed to be in possession of material relevant to the investigation of a crime, even if they are not suspected of themselves having committed any crime.

The press groups that testified yesterday were the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the American Newspaper Publishers Association and the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press.

The recent 5-3 ruling by the Supreme Court in a case involving the daily newspaper at Stanford University has been viewed by the press and civil libertarians as a serious threat to both the First Amendment, which protects freedom of the press, and the Fourth Amendment, which protects citizens from unreasonable search and seizure.

Carter Group Told to Repay Illegal '76 Gifts

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UPI) — The Federal Election Commission yesterday ordered President Carter's 1976 campaign committee to repay an illegal campaign contribution of more than \$3,000 and fined Seagram's liquor heir Edgar Bronfman and a Coca-Cola political group \$500 each.

Auto magnate Henry Ford, the third contributor to an expensive luncheon that the FEC ruled was an illegal contribution, was not fined because he took steps to reclaim his money before the investigation began.

The FEC said there was no evidence that the Carter campaign or the three contributors acted intentionally to violate the law.

The matter involved a luncheon Mr. Ford, Mr. Bronfman and Coke's political action committee gave for Mr. Carter at a New York restaurant shortly after he received the Democratic nomination for president in July, 1976. The FEC ruled that the luncheon for businessmen to meet Mr. Carter constituted an illegal contribution.

Dallas Heat Wave Kills 2

DALLAS, July 14 (AP) — As Dallas recorded its 12th straight day of 100-degree temperatures yesterday, two men and a woman died of apparent heat stroke, according to the medical examiner's office. The temperature was expected to reach 100 (38 centigrade) again today, and forecasters say they see no immediate relief.

As a direct result of the court's decision, 11 bills have been introduced in the Senate and the House. Some of the bills would restrict the search-warrant power of both federal and state law-enforcement officials (one would apply only to federal officials), some bills would protect the privacy of all citizens not suspected of a crime, and some would protect only the interests of the press.

The decision has occasioned discussion within the press itself about whether to support a broad bill, a press-only bill or no legislation at all on the ground that the First Amendment affords all the protection the press needs.

Yesterday, however, all the press groups and the ACLU said they would prefer broad legislation that would protect all citizens not suspected of a crime, instead of a bill that would apply specifically to the press.

In general, the press supports the use of subpoenas instead of warrants because subpoenas can only be obtained after a hearing, whereas a warrant can be issued by a magistrate on the spot when a law-enforcement official asks for it.

"It is an ironic measure of the certain erosion of First Amendment press freedoms," said John Shattuck, director of the ACLU, "that the press is now asking for protection in the form of a subpoena-first policy, despite the fact that six years ago the news media were bitterly protesting the issuance of any subpoenas against reporters."

2 Marines Get Court-Martial in Band Protest

NEW ORLEANS, July 14 (AP) — Two members of a Marine Corps drum-and-bugle band have been court-martialed, and 23 other band members face charges, for refusing to play at a Flag Day ceremony last month.

Several band members used the June 14 ceremony in the French Quarter to air their disagreements with the band director, Gunnery Sgt. R.E. Beauparlant. The band members, who disagreed with their leader's choice of music and the way he works, stood silently and refused to follow his order to play during the ceremony.

Two unidentified Marines received a summary court-martial, the least serious of three types of courts-martial, said Maj. Tom Hayden, a Marine Corps spokesman. Sentences for the two were not revealed.

The band director has been relieved of duty pending the outcome of the disciplinary action and the band will not perform until the matter is settled, Maj. Hayden said.

Lillian Carter To Visit Africa

WASHINGTON, July 14 (Reuters) — President Carter's mother, Lillian Carter, will visit the drought-ravaged Sahel region of Africa from July 17 to August 2, the White House announced.

Sir Dawda Jawara, president of Gambia, invited Mrs. Carter to make the trip. She will visit Senegal, Upper Volta and Mali as well as Gambia, and will stop to rest in Morocco.

The White House said that on the way to Africa she would stop in Paris for talks on the Sahel situation and in Rome to receive a medal from the Food and Agriculture Organization.

U.S. Navy Force In Indian Ocean

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UPI) — A U.S. Navy task force, led by the nuclear-powered carrier Enterprise, has begun operations in the Indian Ocean.

The Pentagon said that the ships, including the nuclear-powered cruisers Long Beach and Truxtun, sailed into the area yesterday from the Pacific and will conduct "routine training."

Officials left open the possibility that the vessels may include exercises with ships of other nations. A three-ship U.S. Middle East task force is also operating in the western Indian Ocean.

Put your trust in a diamond.

Welcome to the world of diamonds with diamonds and diamond jewelry at exceptionally good prices from the world's leading first source diamond company.

The finest quality diamonds for investment, gifts, or your own personal use, direct from the diamond centers of the world.

Contact us for full information, or visit us.

International Diamond Sales
Head Office: 50-52 Hove Street, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium.
Tel: 03-231 7744. Telex: 33985 indiso.
London Salon: The Savoy Hotel, The Strand, London WC2R 0BP.
Tel: 01-839 41 41.
(All Diamonds Guaranteed by Certificate)

WASHINGTON, D.C.
A Renaissance of Graciousness

A luxury hotel in the great European tradition. Elegant, quiet, unruffled—never a convention.

THE MADISON
Washington's Correct Address
15th & M Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
Telex: 64245
or see your travel agent
Marshall B. Coyne, Proprietor

From conquering new peaks to sailing windy seas, there's a rugged companion for your adventurous life:

Seiko Quartz SPORTS 100

Designed for today's men of action by the world leader in quartz technology. Sailing, swimming or mountain climbing, these watches are rugged enough to meet their active lifestyles, handsome enough to reflect their good taste, accurate enough to meet their high standards.

Every Seiko Quartz SPORTS 100 is water-tested to 100 meters, and so efficiently designed that it can run five years on a single ordinary battery. All are shock resistant and feature day/date calendars. Hardless, scratch-protected crystal, stainless steel cases and bracelets. Seiko Quartz **SS**.

SEIKO
Someday all watches will be made this way.

PARIS-BRINDISI-PATRAS-ATHENS
Train and Ship Service

FOR MORE DETAILS CALL: LONDON 0800 706 484-484 - PARIS 01 22 22 22 22
COLOGNE 024 311 - FRANKFURT 069 244 - ZURICH 087 720 211-211 - BERN 031 44 44
GENEVA 020 111 21 21 11 - MILAN 02 58 31 - BRUSSELS 020 72 58 31
ROME 06 47 41 47 41 41 - AMSTERDAM 20 16 77 - ATHENS 011 22 22 22 22 22

EGNATIA-APPIA-CASTALIA-ESPRESSO OLBIA

Youngspeak and Carterspeak

First, let's take the case of Andrew Young, a useful public servant who, once again, has used the special license of the president's personal regard for him to embarrass his chief. Ambassador Young chose the moment when the U.S. government was trying to influence the Kremlin's treatment of several dissidents to declare that there are "hundreds, maybe even thousands of people I would call political prisoners in U.S. jails." A more effective way to undercut the president's concern could scarcely have been imagined. As usual, Mr. Young later elaborated. But by failing to bring out the basic point that, in stark contrast to the Soviet Union, the United States has a legal and political system intended to protect against such overreaching by the state — or at least to remedy them if they occur — he compounded the original offense.

It is probably vain to expect Mr. Young to impose the normal self-discipline expected of public officials. He will no doubt continue to call his own seriousness into question, to make his nominal superior (the secretary of state) look foolish, and to cheat the president of the respect a subordinate owes the chief executive — as long as Mr. Carter allows him to go on playing teacher's pet. Impeachment is not the remedy. Discipline is.

Our deeper complaint, however, is about Jimmy Carter. On Wednesday, Mr. Carter made his own statement about the trials of Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg. Keep in mind that part of the Soviet campaign against these men has turned on a determination to deter Jimmy Carter's interventions in the Soviet dissident scene by punishing the people he means to help. Keep in mind too, that U.S. diplomats had been

quietly conveying to Moscow that to limit the damage to Soviet-U.S. relations it would be best to steer the trials away from Mr. Carter personally. So right in the middle of the trials Mr. Carter makes a fresh public intervention for Mr. Shcharansky and Mr. Ginzburg, repeating his denial that Mr. Shcharansky (accused of CIA connections) had CIA connections and condemning anew the process of the trials.

No doubt Mr. Carter feels compassion for the defendants — what decent people do not? Perhaps he also feels that his direct challenge to the Russians on human rights makes him in some indirect way responsible for the example the Russians seem to be making of these particular defendants. Nor would it be surprising if he were of a mind to preempt charges from the right of insufficient ardor in the cause. Yet, considerations like these may not fully explain the obsessed and crusading quality of his latest remarks, and certainly they do not justify the timing.

It is not merely that Mr. Carter does not discipline his ambassador to the United Nations. He does not discipline himself. He conveys the impression that his noble purpose relieves him of worrying about the effects of what he says. This raises anxieties that extend beyond the trials and convictions. Nations cannot address each other as though only the matter of personal sincerity were at stake. The personal words of leaders inevitably carry heavy political freight. How is it possible that this ancient truism is not self-evident to Mr. Carter a year and a half into his presidency?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cloudy at the Summit

The task facing the Western leaders assembling in Bonn this weekend has not changed much over the last 18 months, though the agenda has broadened. Essentially, the question is how to get West Germany and Japan, but especially West Germany, to expand their economies and to reduce their huge trade surpluses so as to assure healthy growth to the entire industrial community. Unwilling to jeopardize the low inflation rate on which he has staked his political future, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt insists that West German growth requires more exports — more exports require a stronger dollar — a stronger dollar requires a balanced U.S. trade — and such balance requires the United States to reduce its imports of oil. Heal the world, he kept telling us.

Seeking a path away from this impasse, the British proposed a package deal. Would West Germany and Japan cut taxes and increase government spending if (1) the other industrial democracies also stimulate their economies enough to generate exports for all; (2) the United States shores up the dollar by selling foreign currencies and gold, when necessary, and curbs oil imports while maintaining its growth; (3) Britain, France and Japan agree to reverse their protectionist trends and help reach a liberal new world trade agreement; and (4) everyone, but especially Japan, moves to enhance the buying power of the developing nations?

Mr. Schmidt replied, yes, but. Since West Germany and the other Common Market nations each do about half to two-thirds of their business with each other, he asked for more than reassurances on the dollar and general growth. He would agree, but only if

European currencies were stabilized as well. Toward that end, he joined with the French in proposing a gradual linking of Common Market currencies, starting next door, to "float" them together against the dollar. A \$50-billion reserve fund and new European institutions would back up the effort. If it succeeds, a large new step would have been taken toward the dream of a common currency and full economic integration.

But to succeed, wealth would have to shift from the richer parts of the continent to the poorer. The European economies would have to harmonize their inflation and growth rates — at higher levels of growth and employment than West Germany has up to now favored. So, for new reasons, expansion in West Germany remains central.

Is this grander prize of collaboration attainable at the summit? Mr. Schmidt will not say when he would cut taxes, or by how much, until he hears the commitments of Britain, France and Japan on trade and of the United States on energy. President Carter will promise to do his best to get congress to enact a program to reduce oil imports, although he claims progress without it. He may also vow to impose import quotas to raise the price of oil if a less clumsy formula is not enacted, but he is unlikely to say when, and that may lead the allies to keep their pledges vague as well. And no one can guarantee that summit promises will be carried out vigorously enough to achieve their purpose. Still, West Germany pledges to stimulate growth are the things to look for. If they are made, other things can begin to happen.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Spoiled Ballots

The people of Bolivia, a country that has experienced 170 coups in 150 years, last elected a president in 1966. A few days ago they finally voted to choose a successor to President Hugo Banzer. But the authorities will not accept the choice. Although the results are still incomplete, opposition charges of gross fraud seem to be justified.

The opposition will have some representation in the newly elected congress — an improvement over the present situation. And

Bolivia's human rights climate has undeniably improved in recent months, thanks mainly to pressure from the United States. But the electoral fraud is most disappointing. The Carter administration attached great importance to this election being held honestly and on schedule, viewing it as a step toward the recovery of democracy in South America. Having made an issue of an honest election, it can only deplore a dishonest one.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Bonn and the West

It has long been and still is an obvious element of Soviet policy to try and pry West Germany away from the Western alliance. Equally, there are few people in Bonn, even in high places, who are attracted by the idea of a "socialist" Bonn as an alternative to one involving the "capitalist" United States. But ideas of this kind have little chance of gaining ground while the present West German

government is in power. After all, if Bonn's policy were to become based on mistrust of the United States, this would soon lead to mistrust of Bonn by the United States — and by other countries as well. And French support for West German criticism of Washington would soon evaporate if a West German-Soviet rapprochement began to take shape.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 15, 1903

NEW YORK — European-Americans are acquiring the facial characteristics of American Indians after four or five generations, according to research carried out by Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago. Prof. Starr, who propounded his theory at a lecture here yesterday, carried out his experiments on a small colony of German-Americans. He believes that the black eyes and hair, and marked cheekbones of the colonists are the result of the influence of the American weather and environment.

Fifty Years Ago

July 15, 1928

NEW YORK — Secret orders calling for a nationwide strike of Pullman porters were issued last night from the offices of the Brotherhood of Porters here after a long conference. The threat of the strike was made several days ago. The strike orders were sent out in sealed envelopes. The Brotherhood leadership said that all attempts at solving the dispute, over shorter hours, more pay, and recognition of the union, had failed, and that striking was the only alternative.



Moscow's Greatest Fear

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The conviction and sentencing of Alexander Ginzburg and Anatoli Shcharansky constitute an attack on freedom itself. They remind us once again that this supposed superpower, fearing its own people more than any foreign adversary, permits them not even the most limited human rights of belief and expression. But the trials also made it clear how little the United States can do to change this depressing condition, not just in the Soviet Union, but for so many of the world's people.

What are human rights anyway? One of our most cherished documents defined them admirably — "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Later, the Bill of Rights specified such freedoms as those of speech and religion. And still another generation added that guarantee of "due process of law" without which rights become empty generalities.

Whatever "rights" may be promised to Soviet citizens, their government permits no due process to guarantee them; instead, due process was mocked in the so-called trials of Shcharansky and Ginzburg. As a result, not even the barred doors of the courthouses could hide the hypocrisy, cruelty and fear of the Soviet system from the eyes of the world.

Soviet officials are bound to know that such a spectacle will make it more difficult for Congress, owing to U.S. revision, to ratify a sensible SALT agreement or take any other step to improve Soviet-U.S. relations. Moscow also must know it is risking serious material losses — for example, cancellation of the planned export of computer and oil drilling equipment — from this country to the Soviet Union. Since President Carter has publicly denied Soviet allegations that Shcharansky was a spy for the CIA, and personally appealed for the treason charge against him to be dropped, his trial on precisely that charge was an almost calculated affront to Carter.

But if their disregard of all these consequences, not to mention the opprobrium of the world, demonstrates the Soviets' implacability, that only underlines the near-helplessness of the United States to do anything effective about it. Canceling the computer ship-

ments and other exchanges seems clearly warranted, not merely as a rebuke but as a substantive step that might at some future time give the Russians greater concern for U.S. reaction to their internal indecencies. The State Department's reported view — that canceling the shipments would hurt this country's economic interests without altering Moscow's human rights policy (or lack of one) — ignores the symbolic power of gestures, and may even underestimate Soviet technological needs.

Blustery Response

Nevertheless, such U.S. action would be unlikely to have the direct effect of helping Soviet dissidents now, particularly since the Russians probably would feel compelled to make some blustery response. The same would be true of the more extreme action advocated by a few — that the United States break off the SALT negotiations. Most of this talk is probably for voter consumption in the United States, since such a position seems clearly self-defeating.

It is also ironic in the extreme, if really prompted by concern for human rights. Life is the most basic of all human rights, listed first in the Declaration of Independence. And life is the ultimate concern of the arms limitation talks, because the Soviet Union and the United States with their nuclear arsenals are the greatest threats to life in all its history.

What sense does it make, therefore, to break their connection, tenuous as it is, on this most momentous of issues? And no matter how reprehensible the Soviet government, which would really be penalized by such an act of folly? The U.S. and Soviet peoples, and all others threatened by nuclear holocaust.

The hard truth is that the United States has little power to affect human rights in the Soviet Union, Cambodia, China, Eastern Europe; but it can, and should, hold up a moral standard to be seen even where its literal power does not run. In other nations — South Africa, for example — U.S. actions may have at least the indirect effect of improving human rights conditions; and these actions should flow from our heritage. In countries

heavily dependent on the United States — South Korea, the Philippines, Chile — U.S. policies can have far greater effect, if strongly pursued.

But the United States itself is the most important arena of U.S. concern for human rights, the one where the most can be done. Military protection of the Bill of Rights, stringent concern for due process of law, the extension of equal economic opportunity to all classes and colors of citizens — these are the first human rights duties of Americans, and in the long run their greatest services even to Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg.

Bridging the Nuclear Rift

By Enrico Jacchia

ROME — President Carter will be able to attend the meeting of Western leaders in Bonn without having to face the aftermath of at least one serious quarrel with the European allies. A dangerous rift had developed between the United States and Europe on nuclear export policy. For the foreseeable future, that is for about a couple of years, the first has been bridged.

The merit of the settlement is attributed to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's initiative at the NATO summit in Washington in May, with a conspicuous display of Washington acquiescence.

The formula suggested by the French president was undoubtedly ingenious. It held firm to the original French stand. But it offered a way out of the impasse with almost total satisfaction for European needs and pride, and with such a little loss of face for the U.S. administration that it becomes apparent only to specialists.

Concern

Here's how things developed: When the U.S. legislation to curb nuclear proliferation was enacted at the beginning of last spring, most governments expressed concern at one of the fundamental provisions of the new act: the threat of a cutoff of nuclear supplies to countries which would refuse to discuss with Washington the amendments necessary to bring existing international agreements into line with the provisions of the U.S. act.

At their April Copenhagen summit, the European heads of state decided to meet the U.S. move with a contemptuous silence. However, some European leaders were more open to compromise than others. Let's begin talking to the Americans, they suggested. That is all they ask for in return for resuming supply of the nuclear fuel we need.

But to renegotiate under pressure an agreement valid for another 30 years or more was ultimately considered an indignity. On one point the French were adamant: The Americans have promoted INFCE (The International Nuclear Fuel Study), they can't expect negotiations to be opened on practically the same subject before that exercise is terminated.

Different Course

On May 2, the pressure began to be felt. The Dutch were told that the supply of highly enriched uranium for the research center at Petten would be cut off unless negotiations were opened. The move was a

U.S. Foreign Policy: Uncertainty Reigns

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — A most disquieting description of the way in which foreign policy is made in the Carter administration was given last week, not by one of the president's external critics, but by a Carter political appointee whose work gives him first-hand knowledge of the process.

The official in question was talking to a group of reporters under ground rules that prevent any of us from using his name. He was asked a question about the instructions Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had given for his Geneva meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on the strategic-arms limitation treaty.

"We don't know," he said. That was surprising, because the discussion was taking place at midday last Monday and Vance was scheduled to leave early the next morning for talks on the most important issue in U.S.-Soviet relations.

The explanation, the official said, was that the president's special coordination committee on arms control, a part of the National Security Council apparatus, had met the previous week (without the president, who was vacationing at Camp David) and had sent him alternative policy options. But the papers had not reached the president until the weekend, and on Monday his reply was still being awaited.

Unique

While the specific circumstances of this situation were unique, the official said, there were four general characteristics of the Carter presidency that made it anything but unusual for senior officers to be unaware, on the eve of major negotiations, of what the president wanted done.

First, unlike most of his predecessors back to Harry Truman, Carter has not clearly designated a single center for foreign policy decision-making outside the Oval Office. There is no one with authority approaching that exercised in the past by a George Marshall, a Dean Acheson, a John Foster Dulles or a Henry Kissinger.

Rather, authority has been divided among Vance, national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, with Ambassador to the U.N. Andrew Young as control negotiator. Paul Warnke, trade negotiator Robert Strauss and Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal having a major voice on some of the international issues as well.

Vance has been asserting himself lately, this official said, but he has not been able to pull together the authority that Carter deliberately subdivided.

Second, Carter's approach to decision-making has tended to inhibit these officials from doing much policymaking among themselves to build support for a particular

decision. The inhibitions are weakening, the official said approvingly, but for most of its 18 months in office, the administration's senior foreign policy officials have been reluctant to lobby each other, or to use the techniques of backscratching and persuasion needed to push the president in a particular policy direction. The Carter administration has been as nonpolitical internally as it has in its external dealings with Congress, the interest groups and other external power centers.

Third, there has been a similar inhibition on carrying any internal arguments to the point of bureaucratic bloodletting, the official said. There are as many policy disagreements within this administration as there are in any other, but full-scale personal or bureaucratic war. The advantage is that there is less personal venom inside the Carter administration than is usual.

But on the other hand, he said, since no one ever feels the deep cuts of defeat in the battle for the president's mind, there is never any real certainty among those who prevail about how final any particular policy victory may prove to be.

Fourth and finally, this official said, Carter, unlike most other politicians, feels no great need to "harmonize" all his policy ideas and puts no great stock in consistency. Rather, he is quite comfortable in holding simultaneously to strongly conflicting notions and in allowing others to see that he changes his mind about which ideas to make predominant at any given moment.

This is, the official said, linked to Carter's habit of looking on foreign policy, not from the perspective of a diplomat seeking to mediate intractable and long-term international rivalries, but rather from the viewpoint of an engineer seeking through experiment to find the right solution which will dispose of the problem.

A Scramble

As a result of this rather unusual way of making policy, Carter frequently leaves even his most senior advisers uncertain until the last moment where he is going to come down on a question. Not surprisingly, the official added, when the word does come down from the president, there is often a last-minute scramble to adjust plans to his command, or to persuade him to alter the just-completed decision.

There has been abundant evidence available to reporters and other outsiders of Carter's handling of major domestic issues — from energy policy to urban policy — in this fashion. To hear, from the lips of one of his own foreign policy officials, that the most sensitive international issues are handled in much the same way is, to put it mildly, unsettling.

direct blow for the European Commission which operated that facility in the Netherlands.

But, at that very time, the nuclear game was taking a different course in another part of the world. President Carter had approved a shipment of nuclear fuel to India after the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in Washington had refused to issue an export license.

The Indian case is worthy of attention. India has consistently refused to accept international safeguards on its nuclear device. Yet New Delhi requests that the 1963 agreement, under which the United States has undertaken to supply fuel for the two reactors at Tarapur, continues to be honored without allowing international inspectors to verify the peaceful use of the material supplied.

President Carter has chosen to authorize the shipment — subject for congressional approval — in the hope of obtaining future commitments from the Indians. Many people argue that the president's gamble is defensible.

But are the Europeans governments less trustworthy than the Indians? The way had been opened for a compromise with the European Community members.

Brilliant

The formula elaborated by the Quai d'Orsay is brilliant. After all, if the Americans are so eager to open discussions, let's do it. Provided we discuss almost nothing.

Because this is the beauty of it. In return for the opening of talks the Carter administration will promptly lift the embargo on nuclear supplies; and without strings attached. Further, the United States has given assurances that they will not seek to renegotiate anything being discussed at INFCE.

Now, this colossal exercise currently being pursued in Vienna — which was invented by the President Carter's advisers last fall and is expected to last a couple of years — is centered on safeguards, that is, on ways and means to prevent nuclear proliferation. Which is exactly the scope of the new nonproliferation act aimed, in particular, at forcing the introduction of strict safeguard provisions into the existing agreements between the United States and third countries.

If they can't discuss that, what will the gentlemen be discussing? The real thing is to get rid of the U.S. embargo.

Enrico Jacchia is director general (Hon.) of the European Community and former director of nuclear safeguards. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Chairman: John Hay Whitney
Co-Chairmen: Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
Publisher: Robert R. Eckert
Editor: Murray M. Weiss
Managing Editor: William R. Holden
Harry Becker, Senior Editorial Writer

International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9.330.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B
2112 181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly sur Seine. Tel 949-1243
Telex: 612718 Herald, Paris Cedex 16, France
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter M. Thayer
Daily except Sunday
In U.S.A. — Subscription price \$235 yearly
Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y. (101) © 1978 International
Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Commission Paritaire No 34.231.

Theater in London

Home-Groan, Home-Grown Drama

By John Walker

LONDON, July 14 (IHT) — As if to emphasize that English drama remains irredeemably not to say miserably, domestic in its scope — home-grown as well as home-grown — Ronald Harwood's "A Family" has opened at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, the latest progeny of a long line of decent, respectable, unambitious, slightly dull forebears, better cast than many of its predecessors but unmistakably from the same mold.

Here, once again, is the family as a minor disaster area. Harwood's clan is afflicted by guilt, riven by repressed hatreds, inward-looking, locked in a battle between father and son in which the son, although unable to win, helps a representative of the succeeding generation to victory, which is defined as escape from the confines of the home. The

perils of consanguinity are bloody relationships. Harwood's three generations, who exist in an unspecified limbo, play the usual game of happy families, hiding their resentments and failures behind poker faces that suddenly crack with pain, murmuring that they excel in keeping up appearances and "seeking an act of healing" to make them whole again.

The act is supplied by Freddie, the eldest son and a doctor — Harwood's play is not subtle in its effects — who is still grieving over an event more than 30 years in his past when, an escaped prisoner turned partisan in Italy toward the end of World War II, he abandoned the Italian girl he loved under family pressure.

Behind the Lines
As he endlessly relives this moment, to the accompaniment of much offstage singing, and the voice of his beloved, Ivan, his father, remembers the occasion with triumph: as the time he parachuted behind enemy lines to find and rescue his son and bring him home.

The struggle is refought over Paula, Ivan's grandchild and Freddie's niece, who is the victim of her parents' marital problems, being

sucked dry of her individuality by her selfish, over-attentive mother and her ineffectual, weak father. These lay figures and others — the warm, possessive matriarch, a genial son-in-law who is an orphan and loves his adopted family, and his frustrated wife, declining into sourness — are all infused with some semblance of actual life by the excellent actors involved.

Irene Handl, when the script does not force her to mangle language for easy laughs, is excellent as the uncomplicated mother, Trevor Peacock has the right puppy-dog eagerness as the orphan who feels too at home, Eleanor Bron has the perfect twitchy helplessness of a housewife forever in her dressing gown. Harry Andrews' massive presence fills out the role of the father.

And Paul Scofield brings his great authority to bear on the character of Freddie. It is a controlled performance, one well within his capabilities, but he imparts to it a strength and a wry humor. It is precisely these qualities that make it difficult to accept him as the incomplete figure of the play, someone who has allowed most of his life to pass in a dream of longing for what-might-have-been.

But the inconsistency, more noticeable as the drama grows more emotional in the second act, is in the writing. In the same way, it is difficult to believe that the solution to Paula's problems — that she should live on her own — should not occur to anyone else in the family, or that she, full of self-knowledge, should be so weak.

Harwood's novelty lies in his relation of the family saga, which is done in a series of flashbacks and simultaneous scenes so that the past and the present gradually merge, a technique which adds a certain interest to a familiar tale.



Kate Versey and John Labanowski in Young Vic's production of Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair."

At the Young Vic, Ben Jonson's comedy "Bartholomew Fair" is the first production by the theater's new director, Michael Bogdanov. It is a course and ramshackle modern-dress treatment of the play.

Bogdanov demands a great deal of his cast. They chew razor blades, tear telephone directories in half, dance, sing, play a variety of musical instruments, juggle, perform acrobatics and ride unicycles. They do all these things remarkably well. Unfortunately, they are also required to act — and most of them, at least in this production, treat that skill in the manner of circus performers — broad of gesture, un-

subtle in effect, dependent upon a mugging complicity with their abundance.

Many of them speak their lines as if they were still chewing razor blades. There are some exceptions, notably Michael Atwell's Littlewit and Bill Wallis' Justice Overdo, but the production is ham-fisted.

The play, Jonson's most exuberant work as well as a merciless satire on narrow-mindedness, seems suddenly popular, no doubt due to it being one of the set texts facing schoolchildren in next year's examinations.

Perhaps they may find the open-

ing liberating, which dispenses with Jonson's introduction and presents a character ripping pages out of the text on the grounds that it is obscure. But this disregard for the original is a mark of the production and cannot be disguised by fair-ground tricks.

Another production of the play, directed by Peter Barnes, opens at the Round House on Aug. 3, when that entire auditorium will be converted into a replica of a 17th-century fair, with booths and amusements. Let us hope that there Jonson's text does not become a sideshow to the ingenuity of the cast.

Art in New York

Met Officers Prepare For King Tut Onslaught

By Jane Geniesse

NEW YORK, July 14 (NYT) — Over at the Metropolitan Museum, they are trying to stay calm, but the tension is mounting. They have done their best to think through all possible problems, to prepare for all exigencies — and indeed, it is well that they have a battle plan.

For in December, when the 3,000-year-old Egyptian treasures from the tomb of Tutankhamen arrive, 1.3 million pushing, pressing, extraordinarily eager visitors are expected to follow.

In Washington two years ago, people waited in line nine hours to see the wonderful things discovered in 1922 beneath the sands of the Valley of the Kings. In New Orleans, under a blazing sun, bleachers were provided for the last two hours of waiting. In Chicago, people lined up at 10 o'clock the night before; even a thunder shower could not dampen their curiosity. In Los Angeles, 600,000 tickets were gone in two and a half days.

Seattle is next. Then, from Dec. 20 through May 15, New York gets its turn. The Metropolitan's staff is already working to receive the institutional body blow.

Two Categories

The trouble is, explains Richard R. Morsches, vice president for operations, that of three ticket categories, two are already sold out. There are no more group tickets for elementary schools, colleges, the elderly, handicapped or community organizations. Nor are there any tickets left at \$10 to sell to groups for special field trips. Those all went away back on May 15, the cut-off date for applications, which flooded the museum until cartons were brought in to contain them.

All that is left are the 901,000 tickets for the general public that will go on sale at Ticketron outlets simultaneously across the country at 10 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 18. They could go in a day, possibly in hours.

Although the museum will stay open seven days a week — a total of 82 hours — there is absolutely no way that everyone who wants to see the treasures can do so.

And it seems, judging from the daily spate of calls, not everyone who is turned down is prepared to be cheery about the rejection. "So many have been so unpleasant, I'd really rather not go into it," said Mr. Morsches. In a recent interview, he and others enumerated the measures the museum had taken to make the show, in his words, "a wonderful experience for our visitors."

Sally Ritter, the museum's appointments manager, said: "We've all had distressing exchanges. We've tried to explain as best we

can that we just couldn't accept everybody. Our staff is excellent at letting people blow up. We've been a valve to let them let off steam."

Her staff has ballooned from 10 to 15 assistants to sort the letters, man the telephones and try to explain the situation to irate callers. Mrs. Ritter rotates her people to keep them fresh, for Mr. Morsches has requested that the staff spend up to an hour, if necessary, to placate the disappointed.

Christine Lilyquist, curator of the Department of Egyptian Art, said with a sigh: "Despite our preparations, despite the thought we've given to it, still we know there will be people who'll never get in. That causes pressure."

The trouble is, the museum is trying to play fair. Having monitored the progress of this record-breaking crowd fascination through the other museums, the Metropolitan is determined to do as well or better. After all, the show was Mr. Met's idea. It was Miss Lilyquist and Thomas Hoving, the former director, who first proposed the notion to their Egyptian counterparts at a Cairo dinner more than three years ago.

The Met has overseen the show's organization from the inception. It is the Met that is responsible for the reproductions stocked and sold in museum gift shops to raise money for the Egyptian Museum.

Bad Time

Even so, the Met is scheduled to be the last to receive the show — and at the worst possible time. Tut will arrive during winter, when attendance at the museum is normally heaviest, and the show will open when the staff is already expected to be coping with capacity crowds coming to see the newly opened Temple of Dendur, the latest Costume Institute show and the great Dresden exhibition. It is these thoughts that make museum staffers go pale.

As applications continue to pour in — some from cities through which the show has already passed and even from Egypt itself — the staff continues to mobilize. Two hundred more people are being hired. Police Department and neighborhood representatives have been consulted. Toilet and health facilities will be expanded. The staff and executive dining rooms will be opened to the public.

In the meantime, while curatorial research projects grind to a halt, intramural jokes abound. It won't last forever, after all. It's only four months.

Talk turns to New Orleans, where the staff held a jazz funeral the day the show finally left. "Have you heard?" they say at the Metropolitan. "There is life after Tut."

CRAZY HORSE
WORLD FAMOUS
12, AV. GEORGE V 557 70 50 225 68 69
21h 25at 22h 55
Aux tables 170 (20som par pers) / au bar 95 (20som par pers) + 15 / serv

LIDO
NORMANDIE 116 CHAMPS-ELYSEES
NOUVELLE SUPER-REVUE
"Allez Lido"
20 H DINER DANSANT
22 H 30 CHAMP-REVUE
0 H 45 2^e SPECTACLE
Moy. 663,15 € à la semaine
210
140

CHURCH SERVICES

<p>FRANCE—PARIS</p> <p>AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS WORSHIP SERVICE 11 a.m. for all Christians 65 Quai d'Orsay (7e) (Metro: Invalides, Alma-Marceau, Bus 53 at door) Tel.: 551.38.90. Edwin H. Tuller, Pastor.</p> <p>ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH SUNDAY: SING Eucharist 10:30 with Sunday School & Creche at 4 Rue de Lubec, Paris 16e (Metro: Iena, Solferino; bus: 63, 82) Information about other services from the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Livingston, 7 Rue Auguste-Voquerie, 16e. 720.22.51.</p> <p>AMERICAN CATHEDRAL Episcopal-Anglican Interdenominational Congregation SUNDAY 8:00-9:30 9:30 and 11:30 a.m. 23 Ave. George V, Paris-8e. Tel. 350-1700. Metro: Alma-Marceau, George V & Alma-Marceau</p>	<p>FRANCE—PARIS</p> <p>EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH 86 Rue des Bons-Enfants, Rue-Melmann, West am Sabbath: Sunday Worship 10 a.m. 55 11 a.m. Service in English: Dr. David House, Pastor Tel.: 966 36.32.</p> <p>GERMANY—BERLIN</p> <p>ENGLISH LANGUAGE SERVICES of Kaiser-Wilhelm-Memorial Church in the Grödel on Kurfürstendamm, Summer worship Sunday 9:00 a.m.</p> <p>GERMANY—FRANKFURT</p> <p>St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church & Rectory in Oberursel am der Heide, 33 English Masses in Oberursel Sat. 5:15 p.m. Sun. 11 a.m. English Mass in Frankfurt: Liebfrauen Kirche near Hauptwache, 1:15 p.m. Pastor Fr. Ernest Beck, Phone: 06171-52547.</p> <p>GERMANY—MUNICH</p> <p>CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION (Anglican), Holy Communion, 11:30 a.m. Sunday morning, chancel office fellowship, Seyboldstrasse 4, Tel.: 648185</p> <p>GREAT BRITAIN—LONDON</p> <p>AMERICAN CHURCH IN LONDON Interdenominational. All welcome. Tottenham Ct. Rd. (opp. Head's) SUNDAY WORSHIP 11 a.m.</p>
--	---

French Photography Museum Bursts With History

By C.G. Cupic

PARIS, July 14 (IHT) — In today's age of instant visual communication through photography, movies and television, interest is growing in delving into the beginnings of the captured image.

Of the many photography museums that have sprung up in the last few decades, one of the richest is to be found in Bievres (78 Rue de Paris), a dozen kilometers from Paris. Founded in 1962 by Jean Fage and his son, Andre, Le Musée Français de la Photographie has more than 12,000 cameras, lenses and other photographic material, of which about 8,000 are on exhibit.

"Our biggest problem is lack of space to store and exhibit the material we have," Jean Fage complains. "Everything is so cramped that the real value of the pieces we possess is almost lost in the way they are on top of each other."

The museum's three floors have just about every example of photographic equipment since the birth of photography, and every room is filled from floor to ceiling.

Most of the pieces collected by Mr. Fage have been donated by manufacturers of photographic equipment, by collectors or by individuals who did not know what to do with the equipment they discovered in their grandparents' attics.

In the beginning, the Fages were able to buy many things cheaply because nobody was really interested in old cameras. There have been more than 2,300 donations. The biggest lot came from Zeiss-Ikon in 1965. At that time the company was trading new cameras with customers for old equipment. "We knew about it, and when we heard that they were going to destroy the old cameras, we contacted them. At first they refused to have anything to do with us, but after much pleading and cooling our heels, the general manager finally agreed to give them to the museum," Mr. Fage said.

"One day, after they told us that they would be arriving, I cleared a corner in one of the rooms and had the surprise of my life when they turned up in two vans containing more than two tons of cameras."

The museum also owns a large collection of photographs, photo plates and daguerotypes. Of the 450,000 total, Mr. Fage estimates that about 3,000 to 4,000 of them are of historical and artistic value. Among them are a considerable number by Daguerre, Nadar and two by Julia Margaret Cameron.

Mr. Fage is also the founder of an annual photo fair and market that specializes in the trading of old photographic equipment. Started more than 10 years ago, the market is the biggest event of its kind in the world. Collectors, traders and museum officials from many countries gather here, usually on the first Sunday of every June. Some very rare equipment is traded.

Mr. Fage, 73, was born in Hungary and came to France at the age of 17. At 20 he acquired his first camera and from then on could not live without one. "Now that this museum is established, I would like to have enough money and staff (only two people besides my son and I work here) to sort out all the documents and write down a com-

plete history of photography," he said.

For collectors of photographic equipment there is an interesting shop in Montmartre, Guy Bomet, who collects the material, opened the store last year to sell some of the cameras that he has in duplicate, inherited from his father.

His backroom contains hundreds of old cameras from the last century and innumerable little portraits done by the daguerotype method. Some of the pieces in his collection are quite unusual, such as a lens made in 1840 by Ross of London for Fox Talbot, an Englishman who developed calotype photography; a "Dubroni" camera from 1864, the first instant developer; and a compact stereoscopic camera by Jonte, dating from 1860.

(Aux Fontaines de Niece et Daguerre, 20 Rue Andre del Sarre, Paris 18.)

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

SWITZERLAND

Franklin College Switzerland
6900 Lugano Tel. 091 22 85 95
Switzerland's only accredited independent American College
The International Imperative in Education

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN SWITZERLAND
For all information please apply to our Educational Adviser: Mr. Paul A. Mayor,
SCHOLASTIC SERVICE "TRANSWORLDIA" - GENEVA
2 Rue du Vicaire-Savoyard. Phone: 44 15 65.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN SWITZERLAND TASIS
Highest American academic standards. Co-ed, boarding and day. Grades 7-12 and year of post graduate study in Europe. College testing and guidance. AP courses. Faculty-student ratio 1:8. Counselor-related travel. SE Moritz term. Excellent facilities, diversified activities, extensive sports program.
Write: Director of Admissions-TASIS, Ext. 20
CH-6926 Montagnola, Tel. Lugano (091) 546471

SPAIN

Columbus College
An American Liberal Arts College located in the heart of the University Quarter in beautiful and historic Seville
U.S. curriculum offering AA Degree and transfer credit to American or other universities. Special programs in Business Administration and Home Economics. The latter utilizing some of the finest facilities in Europe. British "O" Levels accepted for admission.
write.
COLUMBUS COLLEGE
Avda. de la Victoria 43, Seville, Spain
Tel.: 61 05 27.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF BARCELONA SPAIN
A 2-year college granting the A.A. degree: A cosmopolitan education in Spain's most European city. Small classes—individual attention—easy transfer to U.S. colleges and universities. V.A. approved program—family living plan.
For information:
ACB, Via Augusta 123, Barcelona 6, SPAIN.
Telephone: 218.48.97.

AMERICAN SCHOOL of Mallorca
Coed day K-12 and boarding 7-12. Small classes, expert teachers. Individualized instruction yield excellent educational results. College entrance preparation, industrial arts and vocational courses. SAT and ACT Testing Center. Year-round sailing, tennis and swimming. Scholarships available to worthy students.
Tel.: 07.58.50-47.58.51. Cable: AMSKOOL. Telex: 68467.
Address: American School, Calle Oratorio Portals Noues, Mallorca.

BELGIUM

ST. JOHN'S ENGLISH-SPEAKING SCHOOL BRUSSELS
International, Ecumenical, co-ed, day and resident school. Kindergarten through 12th grade. American Academic Program including Advanced Placement courses together with G.C.E., O level and International Baccalaureate. French second language. Extensive European student travel, strong athletic and extracurricular programs. Bus service covering general Brussels area.
FULLY ACCREDITED BY THE MIDDLE STATES ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
NEW! Attractive Boarding facilities for High School students commencing September 1978.
ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL
Dreuve Richelle 146, 1410 Waterloo, Belgium.
Telephone: (02) 354.11.38/39.

EUROPE

SCHILLER COLLEGE
Europe University
Heidelberg London Paris Stasbourg Madrid
Write: Schiller College, Admissions
69 Heidelberg, Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 4, Germany

ITALY

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF ROME
Federated with Tuscan College (Est. 1794), Grosvenor, Tuscan, U.S.A.
A. A. DEGREE - A. S. DEGREE
LIBERAL ARTS, BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, NATURAL SCIENCES
All courses and degrees fully accredited and transferable
Financial Aid Available to qualified applicants of all nationalities
Via XX Settembre 27/8, Rome. — Tel.: 06-487-117.

GREAT BRITAIN

TASIS England
TASIS ENGLAND is a London Area, coeducational, American School for boarding and day students, grades 7-12. Twenty acre campus; highest college preparatory academic standards; extensive elective, sports, and travel. Transportation from central London available. For catalog, contact: Admissions, TASIS England Thorpe, Surrey. Tel. Chertsey (09328) 64844.

U. S. A.

ST. GORDON'S SECRETARIAL AND LANGUAGE COLLEGE
Resident and Day Students.
2 ARKWRIGHT ROAD, LONDON, NW3 6AD, TEL.: 01-435 9831.

COLLEGE DEGREES BY MAIL
Bachelors, masters, doctorates.
Legal, inexpensive, fast.
Free details: Dr. John Bear, 2150 Fremont Street, Dept. 61903 Oakland, California 94612.

The Herald Tribune Blouson.



Order yours today:

Quality khaki (beige) cotton with red trim and International Herald Tribune masthead. Available in three sizes (please indicate):

- women's ☐
men's ☐
men's extra ☐

200 French francs or equivalent (in France please add 17.6 % for TVA).

Complete and return with your cheque/money order. Please print: this coupon will be used as your mailing label. (Note: for delivery outside Europe, please add 10 FF or equivalent for postage).

Name _____
Street _____
Code _____ City _____

Country _____
Send your order to: International Herald Tribune, 181 ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

JPL 10150

Art in Brussels

The Essential Outlook Of American Artists

20th-Century American Paintings From the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Belgium. Palais des Beaux Arts, Brussels, to Aug. 23.

Two anniversaries have brought a full house of art to the Palais des Beaux Arts. An exhibition of 20th-century American paintings on loan from the New York Metropolitan Museum marks the 30th anniversary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium and is sponsored by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., a founder member. Another, larger show, covering art in Belgium from 1880 to 1950, celebrates the 50th anniversary of the Society of Exhibitions of the Palais des Beaux Arts.

The American paintings, originally assembled for a loan show to the Farnham Museum in New York, have special interest because they offer an essentially American outlook and style, except for one or two artists, such as Josef Albers and Willem de Kooning, who are still close to their European origins.

Aspects of American life, painted in a straightforward, illustrative style through the twenties and thirties, with no hint of the deliberate banality of today's hyperrealists, make pleasant, carefully composed paintings with anecdotal leanings. Kenneth Hayes Miller's group of gossiping women in a fitting room is close to a stage scene with its animated central figures and saleswomen peering out the doors in the wings.

'Janitor's Holiday'

"The Janitor's Holiday" by Paul Starrett Sample shows American farm life and landscape, the holidaying janitor the only indolent figure.

ure, with farmworkers busy in the distance, a young girl on a horse in the foreground. Its quality of calm and space is echoed in the Edward Hopper painting of a man in a city office, the small human figure dwarfed by the wide rectangles and sharp planes of walls and windows looking out on rows of houses and chimneys.

There is a Mark Tobey painting of Broadway in 1936, abstracts from Reinhardt and Sam Francis, Frankenthaler and James Brooks; a velvety violet-blue and black flower painting by Georgia O'Keeffe; a small touch of surrealism in Kay Sage's tall, barred tower structures. An unpretentious show of mixed quality, it brings to light here some unfamiliar and fascinating American work.

"Art in Belgium," a homage to Luc and Paul Haesaerts, is also essentially a national exhibition which scans Belgian painting from 1880 (any Belgian art show has to turn back that far to include Ensor) to 1950, through the eyes of two brothers (both now dead) who wrote about, taught, filmed and encouraged art they appreciated.

Continuity in the relatively small world of Belgian art is demonstrated by the fact that 40 years ago the Haesaerts organized an exhibition at the Palais des Beaux Arts which included many artists then unknown or very young who reappear in this show with renown and reputations acquired in the interval.

A notable and surprising omission is the group of Belgian abstract and constructivist artists of international class, Josef Peeters, Servranckx, De Boeck, Flouquet, Karel Maes, Baugniet, who might



"Office in a Small City" by Edward Hopper, which is now in Brussels show of American art.

normally be expected to rank in any survey of Belgian art.

Belgian painters have usually favored restrained, even somber palettes. Hung in salons that are still serviceable but in serious need of redecoration (the Palais des Beaux Arts was built by Victor Horta, Belgium's own art nouveau architect, and its rambling immensities would require considerable expenditure to renovate), the low-key color impact can be slightly depressing. Ensor is always the exception to any generalization about Belgian art and his masks, still lifes, shells and roofscapes radiate light.

Rik Wouters is another exception. His brave, bold, rich colors unfurl like banners in their mix of

strong patterns in women's dresses, interiors, garden foliage. Wouters lost his sight and died at the age of 33 (a moving self-portrait shows the artist near death) in 1916 but left a pile of paintings and sculpture in spite of a tragically short career. In this show, his most famous bronze, "La Vierge Folle," a woman caught in a moment of wild dance, every line expressing a triumphant revel, communicates an untrammelled lightheartedness. It has something in common with Niki St. Phalle's cavorting Nanas.

Fernand Khnopff's women are very different. Painted with a cool and formal elegance touching severity, the color tones soften and humanize each intriguing character

The catalog has a particularly satisfying text, lucid and informative for any outsider interested in the development of art in Belgium, by the curator for West Flanders Museums.

—RONA DOBSON.

The Art Market

The Eager Search for Substitutes for the Unobtainable Masters

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, July 14 (IHT) — The important sale of old masters held at Christie's last Friday, following that of the Anthony Morris Clark collection the day before, was a test — if only for its size. For months there had not been such a large number of pictures — 140 on Friday — with important signatures or attributions. The test worked and highlighted some interesting developments in the market.

Most striking among the new trends is the eager search for masters that can serve as substitutes for the now unobtainable top-row artists. It is not enough to have the money to pay for a Rembrandt. The problem is to find it. Meanwhile, high-powered collectors, museum curators and top-notch investors — the latter buying with a view to reselling to the former — have to look for something else.

The result last Friday was that a painter such as Jan Jansz van der Heyden suddenly found himself propelled to the front line. At £209,000, the view of an imaginary Dutch city with an interesting study of a pale northern sun playing on the brick facades and the cobbled street, multiplied threefold the previous record for the artist's work.

Van der Heyden is a Dutch master who at his best can achieve a poetical atmosphere through the perfect handling of the most trifling details, with special attention given to light. At times one is reminded of Pieter de Hooch. When the effect sought is missed, however, this can result in painstaking academism — to which Friday's picture came a bit too close, thus making the price truly exorbitant. Presumably, the good signature and date, 1676, and the long pedigree carried weight with the buyer — although the finest pedigree will never be as good as clever painting.

The story repeated itself with some variations a number of times. Inexplicably, a landscape by Philips Aertsz Koningk, this time unsigned, also shot through the roof. Koningk had a wonderful sense of composition, with sweeping landscapes such as in this picture, but it was unfortunately not always matched by total mastery at wielding the brush. At £132,000, a record for the artist, the price was more than generous.



Annibale Carracci butcher scene (detail) fetched £286,000.

Eglen Hendrick van der Neer is a third-rate petit-maitre doing genre scenes with a sappy tendency. "A Lady Swooning in an Interior," done in 1680, appealed to a soft-hearted dealer to the tune of £27,000.

Inevitably, a parallel trend to the desperate search for substitutes for the greatest artists is the tendency to overprice those lesser works of famous artists that are sliced in between handfuls of minor masters.

Salomon Jacobus van Ruysdael certainly did some of the most beautiful landscapes of European painting. Apparently, however, he was not beneath signing daubs. His "Wooded River Landscape" offered Friday was reminiscent of the famous Louvre masterpiece in composition and stress on the reflection of the sky in dark waters. But I cannot remember a tree so sketchily done as the dwarf-like willow that dominated the scene nor figures as miserable as the men rowing in a punt. At £176,000, it seemed incredibly expensive.

An equally confused, mucky view of Dordrecht by Jan van Goyen was fabulously well sold at £46,200, as was an ugly Annibale Carracci scene of a butcher's shop, which fetched £286,000. This was, again, indifferently painted — the faces were frankly appalling.

The one that beat the band, however, was a view of boats sailing on the Maas at Dordrecht by Albert Cuyp. Despite the catalog reproduction, which has a combination of warm browns and purples, obviously due to a magenta cast in the

color transparency, the picture is done in grays. It was at one time on loan to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, a weak justification for the phenomenal price of £38,500.

The third trend revealed last Friday might be characterized as "the bouquet craze." Flemish and Dutch still lifes representing flowers painted with a professional botanist's obsessive care for detail have always been in great demand. But on Friday, instead of just finding them decorative — which they are — buyers seemed to see them as a major art form.

A lovely composition by Jan van Huysum of roses, tulips, carnations and other flowers, rising from an urn on a stone ledge, could perhaps be argued to be an exceptionally good 17th-century decorative still life, but £165,000 seems a somewhat disproportionate price. The next Van Huysum still life, which was also good, made £17,600, which is just about what one expects.

Imitative

Things really got out of hand with Jan van Os, a Dutch flower painter who worked in the late 18th century, when Dutch painting had been reduced to a repetitive reflection of past glories. One of these, "Roses, Tulips, Carnations and Other Flowers in a Sculpted Urn on a Plinth," whose very title describes the imitative quality, soared to a dizzying £209,000, and another, dated 1774, to £242,000. These are Van Hirsch prices that do not have the excuse of being paid for unique pieces.

This does not mean that a general inflation of prices has started —

far from it. Those paintings that were not described with the degree of accuracy modern buyers insist more and more on fetched moderate prices or even did not sell at all.

A very fine "Madonna and Child With Saint John the Baptist," considered by Christie's expert to be the work of Jan Provost, made £33,000, and a delightful Flemish "Virgin and Child" of the late 15th century, Bruges school, failed to reach its reserve at £9,350.

French paintings sold poorly throughout. An Italianate landscape signed by Hubert Robert in 1778 was cheap at £1,980, and a big religious scene by Pierre Hubert Sibleyras was not unduly expensive at £6,600. Neither the latter nor the unsigned Flemish paintings of the late 15th and early 16th centuries, handicapped by their anonymity, qualify as arguable substitutes for the vanishing Dutch and Flemish masters of great fame.

Unquestionable identification continues to be the sine qua non condition for works to fare well in the art market.

Applause for Cellist

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP) — Nathaniel Rosen the first American cellist to win the gold medal in the prestigious Tchaikovsky competition in Moscow, stepped off an Aeroflot jet in New York to the enthusiastic applause from a reception line of fellow musicians and relatives. Mr. Rosen, 30, is the principal cellist with the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra and a senior member of the faculty of the Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

Architecture in London

Opening Pandora's Box of Questions

By Ada Louise Huxtable

LONDON (NYT) — "London, 1900," an exhibition of English turn-of-the-century buildings on view at the Heinz Gallery of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Portman Square through July and August, is London's architectural event of the summer season. Scheduled to tour internationally when it closes, the show includes photographs, drawings from the RIBA collection, and at least one spectacular model, of Westminster Cathedral.

On the face, or facade of it, London buildings of the decades from 1890 to 1914, a period and an oeuvre that have been largely ignored, seem like an uncontroversial enough subject. The show is, in fact, an architectural historian's delight in terms of the intensity of its scholarship (Gavin Stamp is its organizer and the author of its text), the quality of its photography (splendid pictures of both famous and little-known buildings have been taken by Andre Gorenzou) and its chauvinistic nostalgia at just the right remove (this is the architecture of the Edwardian Age and the Imperial City at its zenith).

The subject, with its outstanding documentation, comes at exactly the right moment to ride the current international wave of historical revisionism, and what may look like perverse or revolutionary vision at first glance is more accurately the predictable swing of time and taste, coupled with the rise of a curious and articulate generation that has no use for another generation's standards. But this show is one of the more solid exercises in cultural re-examination, and we are the richer for it.

Still, "London, 1900" turns out to be a surprisingly controversial subject after all. By the very act of displaying this mixed bag of exuberant eclecticism, so long out of favor, an absolute Pandora's Box of questions about what is good and what is bad architecture is opened, with all kinds of reputations turned inside out and upside down. Coming out for Tradition with a capital T still ranks as radical in some circles. Even the most skillful changing of styles like so many hats riddles those who continue to believe that there is at least some tacit moral liaison between appearance and structure, or use.

Contribution

Architectural Design, the English magazine which prides itself on its forward stance in the profession, has devoted a double issue to the exhibition, under the guest editorship of Gavin Stamp, which also serves as the catalog for the show. Reading Mr. Stamp's essay, there is no question about the contribution being made to architectural scholarship.

In fact, there should be no controversy about the show or the work at all. Mr. Stamp explains, except for those so steeped in the "dogma" of modernism that they are unable to perceive the quality or value of a period and kind of practice that modernism rejected — an age not only of monumental building and prodigious eclecticism, but of symbolic image-making and a grand urban ideal.

Its leaders were in unashamed pursuit of classical nobility as well as of all kinds of interpretations of the architectural past, from Italianate to "Pont Street Dutch." Such establishment practitioners as Sir Edwin Lutyens, who denied modernism out of hand, are becoming the new cult figures, and names like Sir Aston Webb, E.A. Rickards, John Belcher and Reginald Blomfield, who dealt in everything from classical and baroque to fashionable mannerism and such specialties as "Champs-Elysees French," are commanding new respect. Mr. Stamp puts them just slightly high-

er in the pantheon of English architecture than the previously enshrined "proto-modernists" Norman Shaw, W.R. Lethaby and Philip Webb, as men who understood what city-building was truly about. There is no doubt but that these men built very, very well. As for style, the show clearly asks whether it was either possible or necessary to create a "new style" at the time, and whether style is not properly a slow, organic development of tradition and lessons from the past. It can be argued, of course, that this is a selective or partial definition.

Little Consistency

But what seems to be most disturbing about the show to many people is that there is so little consistency in the work — in the sense that outstanding creative periods in the arts have produced strong aesthetic typologies — a fact that has caused some discomfort and a bit of reluctance to swallow the show's thesis whole. Critical judgment will undoubtedly be hoist with the avant-garde's own petard of "pluralism." However, it is this inconsistency, and the lack of a unifying aesthetic ideal, in spite of the high quality of much of the work, that is the most serious argument for considering it a period of high competence rather than of greatness.

The amount of work involved is staggering. It was a time of extraordinary building activity that produced much of London as we know

it now. Examples range from Sir Aston Webb's classical refacing of Buckingham Palace in 1912-13 and his creation of the Admiralty Arch for a formal processional axis to the Strand to the large-scale erection of new business palaces like Lloyd's Registry of Ships in the "arts and crafts baroque" of T.E. Colcutt of 1900-01, or Lutyens' suave Georgian models.

In addition to great numbers of public and private buildings, there were the new museums, libraries and educational buildings, and commercial construction, including department stores and factories, as well as hotels, theaters and flats.

Visiting London with increasing admiration over the years, I have loved all of it. Those solid turn-of-the-century structures with their confident, conservative images are a large part of the essential London, beyond the genius of Wren and Hawksmoor and the familiar Victorian monuments, beyond landmarks or clichés. In this sense, there is indeed a London "style," unrecorded in textbooks and guide books, but powerfully present on its streets.

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcome. Send material to: HAVANTAGE Press, 316 W 34 St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.

ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

DENISE RENE RIVE GAUCHE

KINETIC,

MINIMAL CONCEPTUAL ART

AGAM, MAX BILL, CLAIRES, COFONE, CRUZ-DIEZ, DAMIAN, EL HANANI, HONEGGER, LE PARC, PASTRA, SOTO, VASARELY

196 Boulevard Saint-Germain - 222.77.57.

LONDON

CHANDE GALLERY

5-6 Cork Street, London, W.1.
Tel.: 01-734 4626.

Exhibiting Paintings by

GREGORY FINK

Mon-Fri., 10-5; Sat., 10-1.

ALWIN GALLERY

9-10 Grafton Street,
Bond Street, W.1.
01-499 0314.

London's Leading

Sculpture Gallery

ROY MILES GALLERY

THE

VICTORIAN IDEAL

An Exhibition of Victorian Paintings
Until 28th July

6 Duke Street St. James's London SW1
Gallery Hours: Monday to Friday 10-6

Primitive art from Africa,
Oceania and North America

ENTWISTLE

SEVENTY SOUTH AUDLEY STREET
LONDON - WEST ONE
By appointment only 01-493 9288

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Hansen-Group international

Liberia/West Africa

International German Trading Company holding franchise of
DAIMLER BENZ and VOLKSWAGEN in their subsidiary in
Monrovia/Liberia, requires experienced

Sales Manager

Commercial Vehicles and Passenger Cars

Applicant must have 3 to 5 years' experience in similar capacity selling commercial vehicles. Qualification should also include formal marketing training, sales administration and supervisory experience.

The successful candidate with fluency in the English language will be expected to take up duty as soon as possible.

Experienced applicant can expect long-term employment on the basis of three years contract with two months leave after the first 18 months of employment and thereafter six weeks leave after every 10 1/2 months employment.

Excellent salary offered, free housing, free medical insurance and home leave for the candidate and family.

Applications, including curriculum vitae, references and indication of salary requirements will be treated with strict confidence and should be sent to the personnel Manager, Mr. H. Schulz of

Jos. Hensen & Soehne Aussenhandelsges. mbH.
Moenckebergstr. 10, 2000 Hamburg 1. Tel.: 040/33 48 202.

INTERNATIONAL AUCTION VERY IMPORTANT EUROPEAN COLLECTION OF IKONS

(signed Marozz, Abramov, Grafflow, etc.)

PAINTINGS AND LITHOS

from the 18th & 19th centuries (Leopold De Moulignon, Van Leemputten, Symons to Brusselmanns, Chagall, Dali and Picasso).

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, BRONZE SCULPTURES, ORIENTAL CARPETS, PORCELAIN AND ART DECO.

at the "HOTEL MELINDA"

Tel.: (059) 50 08 88.

SUNDAY, July 23, 1978, at 2:30 p.m.

MONDAY, July 24, 1978, at 7:30 p.m.

Public viewing: Thursday, July 20, Friday, July 21, and Saturday, July 22, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Organization: Galerie Versailles,

207-209, Lge. Leemputten,

Antwerp. Tel.: 031-39.41.44.

"Where quality is King"

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE

IN VERSAILLES (France)
Sunday, July 23 - 11 a.m. & 2 p.m.
Palais des Congrès (Pl. du Chateau)

Important

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS
Beautiful XVIIIth cent.
furniture, signed
AUBUSSON TAPESTRIES
XVIIIth - XVIIIth cent.
Maitres P. & J. MARTIN
(Tel.: 950.58.08)

3 Impasse Chevre-Lepes, Versailles
Experts: MM. Ananoff & Dille
Public viewing: July 21 - 22
Catalogue upon request

12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock										12 Month Stock									
High	Low	Div.	\$ Yld.	P/E	Sis.	Close	Prev	High	Low	Div.	\$ Yld.	P/E	Sis.	Close	Prev	High	Low	Div.	\$ Yld.	P/E	Sis.	Close	Prev						
100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.						
100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.	100s.						

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked as \$.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices July 14, 1978

High	Low	Close	Ch's
15514 Abitibi	114 1/4	137 1/2	141 1/4 + 1/2
400 Acklands	123 1/4	127 1/2	131 1/4 + 1/4
500 Agnico E	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2 0
2000 Aero Ind A	57	7	7 + 1/2
47475 Alcan Gas A	141 1/4	144	149 1/4 + 1/2
1000 Alcan Ind A	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4 0
50 Alcan Ind A	181 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2 0
3450 Am Bnza	324 1/4	341	344 1/4 + 1/4
1000 Am Bnza	141 1/4	141 1/4	141 1/4 0
100 Argo C P	141 1/4	141 1/4	141 1/4 0
1500 Alca A	131 1/4	131 1/4	131 1/4 0
1500 Alca A	131 1/4	131 1/4	131 1/4 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2 0
2450 Bantler C	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2 0
6447 Bantler R S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52

	1	2
1	1	1
2	1	1
3	1	1
4	1	1
5	1	1
6	1	1
7	1	1
8	1	1
9	1	1
10	1	1
11	1	1
12	1	1
13	1	1
14	1	1
15	1	1
16	1	1
17	1	1
18	1	1
19	1	1
20	1	1
21	1	1
22	1	1
23	1	1
24	1	1
25	1	1
26	1	1
27	1	1
28	1	1
29	1	1
30	1	1
31	1	1
32	1	1
33	1	1
34	1	1
35	1	1
36	1	1
37	1	1
38	1	1
39	1	1
40	1	1
41	1	1
42	1	1
43	1	1
44	1	1
45	1	1
46	1	1
47	1	1
48	1	1
49	1	1
50	1	1
51	1	1
52	1	1
53	1	1
54	1	1
55	1	1
56	1	1
57	1	1
58	1	1
59	1	1
60	1	1
61	1	1
62	1	1
63	1	1
64	1	1
65	1	1
66	1	1
67	1	1
68	1	1
69	1	1
70	1	1
71	1	1
72	1	1
73	1	1
74	1	1
75	1	1
76	1	1
77	1	1
78	1	1
79	1	1
80	1	1
81	1	1
82	1	1
83	1	1
84	1	1
85	1	1
86	1	1
87	1	1
88	1	1
89	1	1
90	1	1
91	1	1
92	1	1
93	1	1
94	1	1
95	1	1
96	1	1
97	1	1
98	1	1
99	1	1
100	1	1

1470

...and the

U.K. Deficit Widens; Retail Index Up .8%

LONDON, July 14 (AP-DJ) — Britain posted a visible trade deficit in June of £106 million, seasonally adjusted, compared with a revised £218-million deficit in May and a £298-million gap a year ago, the Department of Trade said today.

On current account, there was a surplus of £14 million, seasonally adjusted, compared with a revised deficit of £98 million in May and a £158-million shortfall in June 1977.

Trade in so-called erratic items was about in balance, showing a net £8 million-pound deficit in June. This was despite the importation of a North Sea oil rig, which cost £50 million.

In the second quarter, there was a visible-trade deficit of £136 million following a £574-million deficit in the first quarter of the year. On current account, there was a surplus of £224 million, compared with a gap of £305 million in the first three months of 1978.

During the first six months of 1978, there was a current-account deficit of £81 million in contrast to an official forecast, made in early April, of a surplus of £250 million. In the second half of 1977, the surplus on current account was £1,023 billion.

But Whitehall sources maintained that the latest trend points to a current-account surplus in the second half of the year. Earlier forecasts put the surplus at £500 million in the latter half of 1978.

Oil trade last month resulted in a net deficit of £117 million, narrowing from a £156-million deficit in May.

Exports in June rose 1.7 percent to £2,926 billion from £2,877 billion in May. They stood at £2,787 billion a year earlier. Imports fell 2 percent to £3,032 billion from £3,095 billion. They were £3,085 billion a year earlier.

During the second quarter, exports were £8,803 billion, compared with £8,441 billion in the first quarter, while imports eased to £9,939 billion from the first quarter's £9,915 billion.

Invisible trade in such items as banking, tourism and insurance resulted in a surplus of £120 million in June. There was a surplus on invisible trade of £120 million in May and £140 million in June 1977. In the second quarter, invisible trade showed a surplus of £360 million, following a £269-million surplus in the prior quarter.

All figures are seasonally adjusted. Some May and April figures were revised to take into account higher imports, mainly of oil.

June Index Gains
The Department of Employment also said the retail-price index for June rose 0.8 percent to 197.2 from May and 7.4 percent from a year ago.

The year-to-year rise was down from 7.7 percent in May and was the smallest annual increase in six years. However, the monthly rise was somewhat larger than had been generally expected.

In May, the index increased 0.6 percent. The June rise was the second largest this year, exceeded by 1.5 percent in April when special factors contributed to a large part of the rise.

Roy Hattersley, Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection, said the June index "confirms that we will stay well within single-figure inflation for the rest of this year."

In the first half of this year, the

index increased 4.7 percent, which was the highest six-month rise since September 1977. The department said the rise last month "was due mainly to increases in the prices of meat and some fresh fruits and vegetables; to increases in the prices of cars and to increases in electricity charges."

The index is based on January 1974 equals 100.

Although the annual increase in the price index has slowed for 12 consecutive months since reaching 17.7 percent in June 1977, government officials now expect it to show year-to-year rises of around 8 percent for the rest of this year.

LDCs Upset With GATT Framework

By Victor Lusich

GENEVA, July 14 (NYT) — The developing countries at the world trade talks fired a broadside today at the industrialized nations for having reached a "framework of understanding" for a final accord without having consulted them.

The progress report issued yesterday by the major trading powers to cap a week of intensive negotiations sparked by the United States, the European Economic Community and Japan "does not adequately reflect certain issues of major concern to developing countries and has omitted others," a Third World statement said.

"A complete and balanced assessment on the current status" of the 98-nation negotiations "can only be made with the full participation of all countries involved," it added.

Hurried Press Conference
The statement was drafted at a meeting attended by all the more important trading countries among the 78 poorer lands engaged in the negotiations. It was read out at a hurriedly convened press conference by Peter Tomic, the Yugoslav negotiator who is the group's official spokesman.

Meanwhile, Olivier Long, executive head of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, said that the industrialized countries had achieved "substantial progress on many issues," even if "many difficult decisions remain."

Welcoming what he saw as a "strong political commitment" to "bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion," he said there was "good reason" to believe that this could be achieved by the end of the year.

S. Korea Deficit Up \$164 Million in Half
SEOUL, July 14 (AP-DJ) — South Korea's customs-clearance trade deficit in the first half of this year widened to \$830 million from \$666 million a year ago, the Economic Planning Board said today.

The current-account deficit also widened to \$268 million from \$233 million last year. The invisible sector, however, showed a surplus of \$203 million, compared with \$189 million. The excess was largely attributed to strong construction exports, the board said.

Conference last week in Bremen, still had to be worked out in greater detail. But he said on the basis of what already is known "I believe that you'll find that this administration will be favorable to the idea of some sort of additional harmonization of the currencies of Europe."

Asked whether the European plan poses "any implied threat" to confidence in the dollar, he replied "No, I really don't (see the plan as an implied threat)."

U.S. Control Over Interest Rates Seen Hurt by Bremen Proposal
NEW YORK, July 14 (UPI) — The proposal by European Community countries to establish a \$50 billion fund to be used to protect their currencies against market fluctuations could have a major impact on the U.S. interest rate structure, according to a currency analyst.

The proposed fund, on which the European leaders reached tentative agreement, will be comprised of their own currencies, dollars and gold.

James Sinclair said the "exodus of U.S. dollars to European central banks and thence back to the U.S. Treasury in exchange for special Treasury instruments has been the one positive effect of a declining dollar."

He said the flow of dollars into U.S. instruments has provided financing for budget deficits by relieving the need of day-to-day Treasury requirements.

But with the new currency agreement, "during periods of market stress in currencies, European nations buying and selling dollars — will pay into and borrow from this common European fund for the dollars required."

Mr. Sinclair said that as a result, "the flow of dollars which had been making its way into special issue U.S. Treasury issues will be severely reduced or eliminated."

"In the present disequilibrium in the balance of trade and payments, (adoption of the Eurocurrency) would relinquish to Europe" an effective control over our economy through the structure of interest rates, he said.

Japan Prices Off 0.4% for Month
TOKYO, July 14 (AP-DJ) — Japan's June wholesale price index fell 0.4 percent from May and 2.1 percent from a year ago to 105.1 (1975 equals 100), the Bank of Japan said today.

It attributed the drop to the steep appreciation of the yen to the dollar, which resulted in lowering import prices.

Meanwhile, the index of manufacturers' shipments in May was revised downward to 121.1 (preliminary was 121.4), up 1.3 percent (1.5 percent) from the prior month and up 6.8 percent (7 percent) from a year ago.

Authorized investments overseas for the year ended March fell 18.9 percent to \$2,806 billion from the preceding year, the Finance Ministry also reported.

It said Asia attracted most of the investments with \$865 million but the figure was down 30.5 percent from 1976.

World's Growth Slowing, Summit or No

By Hobart Rowen

BONN, July 14 (WP) — Regardless of what happens at the economic summit here, one fact above all stands out: the world is facing a period of slow economic growth, if not actual recession. And this time, in contrast to the past, a weakened United States, plagued by an enormous trade deficit, is not likely to be the driving force behind the recovery.

The United States itself is entering a phase of growth under the 4-percent level, perhaps closer to 3 percent — from now through 1979. And facing a double-digit inflation rate, President Carter has been forced to rein in his plans for expansion.

In Europe and Canada, an overall 3 percent growth rate would be an achievement. Taking the 24 industrial member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development together, there are now 17 million unemployed, with heavy concentrations of joblessness among young persons everywhere.

Enormous Implications
All of this has enormous social and economic implications, for the less-developed as well as the industrial nations. Politicians everywhere recognize it as dynamic, but feel helpless to cope.

"Summits shouldn't be expected to produce thunderbolts," says a member of the U.S. team. "This summit will pay off only if in the year afterward, we can say that things have turned out differently than they would have without it."

Economic News Analysis

World's Growth Slowing, Summit or No

But any realistic assessment keyed to that standard of measurement should look to only modest, or marginal, results. The problem is simply too big.

A brand-new study by Geoffrey Moore and Philip Klein of the National Bureau of Economic Research provides a clue to the scope of the difficulties. According to an index of "economic performance," only the United States and Britain among the seven nations represented here are doing better than their long-term trends.

Beyond GNP Data
This index goes beyond the normal figures for gross national product to take into account jobs, unemployment, income, and trade, all expressed in physical units or constant prices.

Both the United States, at 6 percent, and Britain, at 4 percent, are double their trend rates. But U.S. growth is slipping, and British officials, enjoying a temporary stimulus from North Sea oil, see declining performance beginning some time in 1979 unless West Germany is willing to take the lead in sparking a revitalization of Europe.

The West Germans have been lectured to on this score by the United States, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, by the retiring managing director of the International Monetary Fund, H. Johannes Witteveen and even, to some extent, by the Bank for International Settlements, that ultra-conservative bastion in Basel.

But the West Germans do not believe that they possess the magic cure to European

and worldwide malaise. A top German official admits frankly that if Chancellor Helmut Schmidt agrees to a big tax cut at the summit, "it's not because we believe that will add to German growth, but because it's necessary to get some commitments from President Carter on energy."

It is probably true that faster economic growth in Germany, as well as in Japan, will depend more on redirecting their export-oriented economies to economies stimulated by domestic demand, than conventional tax cuts. In both countries, the housing industry has lagged badly behind the United States. The credit card and consumer installment buying are virtually unknown in Germany.

Incentive to Save
And in both cases, the national incentive for consumers is to save instead of to spend, and for governments to limit rather than to encourage small private enterprise.

Changes to boost the standard of living and increase business investment will come over time, both in Japan and West Germany. But so far, such key structural changes are merely the gleam in the eyes of a few farsighted leaders.

For the short run, the summit will not make much difference, although the right decisions will help rather than hurt. Ironically, at a time when the accepted rhetoric stresses the importance of international interdependence, the key decisions for the long run remain those made at a national level and in the national interest.

Bolivia Seen Treading 'Peruvian Path'

By Charles Kranse

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 14 (WP) — Bolivia may soon learn the lesson that her neighbor to the north, Peru, recently learned — what the banks give, the banks can just as easily take away.

Like Peru, Bolivia has borrowed billions of dollars over the past seven years from various international banks and lending institutions to finance a host of development projects, such as roads, irrigation systems and the purchase of modern communications equipment.

Like Peru, Bolivia has used part of the money to cover gross corruption and inefficiency on the part of government-owned corporations that control 75 percent of the economy here and do everything from mining tin to refining petroleum to buying and selling food.

At Banks' Mercy
And like Peru, which recently went through a period of severe political and social unrest when its creditors demanded that it end subsidies on basic foodstuffs and gasoline because it could no longer pay its debts, Bolivia may one day soon find itself at the mercy of the banks and lending institutions to which it now owes \$5.5 billion, \$1.84 billion more than it owed them in 1970.

The foreign debt now stands at about \$500 for each of Bolivia's 5 million people — more than the yearly per capita income of about \$400, which places Bolivia second only to Haiti as the Western Hemisphere's poorest country.

U.S. diplomats here are officially optimistic about Bolivia's economic future, although they recently had to readjust their forecasts when it became apparent that Bolivia's trade and balance of payments position were worsening at an unforeseen and alarming rate.

"It can be done, Bolivia can continue growing," said one diplomat the other day. "It's just going to be tougher."

"Tougher" may be an understatement. A close reading of the U.S. embassy's 1977 year-end economic report for Bolivia, dated June 7, and conversations with diplomats and foreign businessmen in La Paz reveal that, after five years of real growth in the neighborhood of 6-to-7 percent a year, Bolivia's relative prosperity may be coming to an end and a period of tough times may be just around the corner.

Tin Output Down
While tin prices remain at almost record levels, Bolivia, one of the world's great tin exporters, is producing less and less of the metal that is for this country as precious as gold. During the first quarter of 1977, Bolivia exported 8,019 metric tons of tin. The figure for the last quarter of 1977 was 8,182 tons. During the first quarter of this year, tin exports dropped to 6,982 tons.

Comibol, the state-owned tin producing company, attributed the drop to labor unrest following the government's decision to allow unions to resume activity after four years of being banned. But diplomats believe that Comibol's inefficiency, lack of new mining equipment and the fact that the company has not opened a new mine in more than 20 years, have all contributed to the drop in exports — and earnings.

Another problem is petroleum production at Bolivia's important fields near Santa Cruz. While production dropped 14.7 percent in 1977, internal consumption of refined petroleum jumped 17.1 percent — in part because Bolivia continues to sell gasoline at about 37 cents a gallon within the country.

Oil Exports Off
The result was that petroleum exports dropped 44 percent in 1977 and export earnings dropped by more than \$40 million.

While the state-owned petroleum company and three foreign firms have discovered some new oilfields, the U.S. economic survey predicts that internal consumption will offset new production and that Bolivia's export earnings from petroleum will remain about the same this year as last.

At the same time, the government's budget has been growing by about 20 percent a year for the past two years. The budget deficit in 1977 was \$87 million, or 17 percent of the total budget. To help reduce its own deficit and slow down an inflation rate officially estimated at about 17 percent — unofficially, inflation is estimated at about 30 percent — the government has ordered a 14-percent reduction in new capital investment by state-owned corporations and other measures to reduce their budgets by about 20 percent this year. The government's 1978 budget will be 19-percent greater than in 1977.

Meanwhile, Bolivia ran a current-account deficit last year of almost \$170 million in addition to paying ballooning debt service payments of \$177.4 million.

In effect, Bolivia stayed afloat only because it was borrowing more money from banks and international lending institutions — and receiving more aid from the United States than any country in Latin America — on a long-term basis than it was paying back to cover its immediate obligations.

Swiss Deficit Widens

BERN, July 14 (AP-DJ) — Swiss trade showed a deficit of 109.9 million francs in June (about \$33 million), which compared with 109.2 million francs in May and 146.7 million francs a year ago, according to figures released today. Imports rose 8.8 percent to 3,978 billion francs and exports increased 9 percent to 3,868 billion francs.

And as Peru learned to its dismay earlier this year, a run of bad luck with raw-material export prices or production coupled with an ever increasing debt repayment schedule can quickly bring down the house of cards. The banks are quick to lend money when countries' balance-of-trade position is in the black or looks like it will be in the black. They are also just as quick to demand severe and politically dangerous measures when the balance sheet turns red and it begins to look as if a country will not be able to repay its debts.

While Bolivia has not yet reached the point of being unable to repay its loans, most observers believe the government will have to take some unpleasant measures over the next few years — such as dismissing thousands of tin miners, raising the price of gasoline and ending food subsidies — in order to avoid problems with its international creditors.

Financing Accord Sought
WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP-DJ) — The Carter Administration will seek an international agreement in October to limit competition in export-credit financing of commercial airlines, a U.S. Treasury official said today.

Gary Hufbauer, a Treasury official concerned with international trade policies, told the House Ways and Means subcommittee that the U.S. government is concerned about some recent financing arrangements involving the sale of the European-built A300 Airbus to U.S. airlines.

The United States, he said, is not trying to keep the Airbus, or other foreign-built planes out of the commercial aviation market. But he said it appears both the British government, in financing arrangements with Rolls Royce engines for Lockheed L-1011 jetliners, and the West German and French governments, in financing a recent sale of 23 Airbus A300s to Eastern Air Lines, have gone beyond an international understanding on export credit terms.

Boeing Sells 30 Aircraft
(Continued from Page 1)
may have offered to help the airline purchase the planes. A Boeing spokesman, asked to elaborate on Mr. Wilson's statement, said that he was unable to say if Boeing had offered guaranteed financing on the purchase.

World Tin Council Raises Minimum Price by 12.5%
LONDON, July 14 (Reuters) — The International Tin Council today raised the minimum guaranteed price of tin by 12.5 percent despite objections from the United States, the world's largest consumer.

Delegates attending the ITC meeting said the U.S. delegation expressed its objection to the increase in support prices after the rise had been approved at the full meeting here of 22 consumer and seven producer countries.

No vote was taken on the rise, but the only other country which objected was Bolivia — although it did so for completely different reasons from the United States. Delegates said the Bolivians argue that the increase was not big enough.

No other tin-producing country is as dependent on the metal as Bolivia, the world's second-biggest producer after Malaysia. The metal accounts for about half of Bolivia's foreign-exchange earnings but production costs there are the highest in the world.

The new intervention range set a "floor" price of 1,350 ringgits per picul (about \$9,600 per ton) and a "ceiling" of 1,700 ringgits per picul (about \$12,000 per ton).

The old range — approved a year ago — was 1,200-1,500 ringgits per picul. The picul is a Chinese measure equivalent to 60.58 kilos (133 pounds) and is used for prices quoted in Malaysia.

Output of Metals Said Off Sharply In Zaire's Shaba
KINSASHA, Zaire, July 14 (AP-DJ) — Mining of copper and cobalt has resumed in Zaire's war-torn Shaba Province but at lower production rates than in the past.

The Zairian government, which runs the mines, concedes only that production currently lags below last year's annual rate of 480,000 tons of copper and 15,000 tons of cobalt. But copper industry analysts say that current production is anywhere from 50-to-80 percent below capacity.

The mines were closed for more than a month earlier this year after rebel forces invaded the area and drove out most of the European technicians and local residents.

Belgian experts say it will take much of this month to analyze the figures from Kolwezi to determine actual production rates and learn how much is being shipped from inventory.

Market Closed
All banks and markets in France were closed Friday due to a holiday.

U.S. Output Rises 0.3% During June

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UPI) — U.S. industrial production rose a sluggish 0.3 percent in June, the worst performance in four months, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The small increase was significant because it indicated that the nation's economy has started to slow down from its spring rebound.

The increase in June was considerably below May's 0.6-percent advance and the 1.2 and 1.5 percent gains recorded in March and April, respectively, the Fed said.

The administration has been anticipating an extremely strong economic showing during the April-June quarter. But, officials have said, the final six months of 1978 should show only moderate growth.

The Fed said industrial production for the entire second quarter was up 1.23 percent, at an annual rate, from the first three months of the year, mostly because of the strong performance in April and May.

The index stood at 144.3 percent

of the 1967 average of 100, 4.7 percent higher than in June, 1977.

The Fed said that despite a small decline in automobile production, the output of consumer goods advanced by 0.3 percent last month after falling by a revised 0.3 percent in May.

Overall durable goods rose 0.2 percent after a 1.4-percent decline in May, while nondurables rose 0.3 percent, the same as in the previous month.

Business equipment went up 0.4 percent, the slowest gain in that category since January.

Stocks Gain On Wall St.; Dow Up 15

NEW YORK, July 14 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange advanced sharply today in moderate trading helped by bright second-quarter earnings and more hope for a capital-gains tax cut.

Analysts said the gain was particularly encouraging in view of the \$4.9 billion rise in the money supply yesterday.

After the close, the New York Federal Reserve Bank said it revised downwards the growth in M-1 in the week ended July 5 to \$4.2 billion from \$4.9 billion and M-2 to a \$5.1-billion rise to \$6 billion.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 15.24 points to 840 and advances paced declines 1,026 to 448. Volume rose to 28.3 million shares from yesterday's 23.6 million.

Union Bancorp said it signed a definitive agreement covering its previously announced plan to be acquired by Standard Chartered Bank. Union closed unchanged at 25 1/4.

Pet Inc. said directors approved termination of the agreement of merger with Hardee's Food Systems. Hardee's finished unchanged at 14 1/4 and Pet rose 1/4 to 23 1/4.

Strength in International Business Machines also contributed to the gains. It climbed 1 1/4 to 267 1/2 after it reported second-quarter earnings advanced to \$4.73 a share from \$4.44.

UAL Inc., whose United Airlines awarded Boeing a \$1.2-billion contract, picked up 1/4 to 31 1/4 and Boeing 2 1/4 to 59 1/4 in heavy trading.

Du Pont rose 3/4 to 116 1/4, Eastman Kodak 2 1/4 to 56 1/4, Polaroid one to 40 1/4, Burroughs 2 1/4 to 75 1/4, Honeywell two to 59 and active Olin three to 44 1/4.

In Chicago, wheat was mixed, corn higher, oats lower and soybeans substantially lower at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was off 1/4 to 1 1/4; corn up 1/4 to 1 1/4; soybeans off 7 to 15 1/4 cents.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

CAB Tough on Airline Mergers

As the third U.S. airline merger possibility in about a month emerges, Civil Aeronautics Board chairman Alfred Kahn indicates that such plans may have difficulty in obtaining necessary CAB approval. Mr. Kahn's statement came as North Central Airways and Southern Airways announced they have reached an agreement in principle to merge.

The burden of proof is on them (the airlines) and it will be damned difficult for them to convince me... They will have to be very persuasive," Mr. Kahn says. Earlier this week, Texas International Airlines announced that it had purchased 9.2 percent of the outstanding shares of National Airlines, and Continental Airlines and Western Airlines have disclosed that they had begun merger discussions. Commenting on the recent moves, Mr. Kahn said, "I am an old antitrust man by way back." The latest bid involves the exchange of 2.2 shares of North Central common stock for each Southern share.

Tesaco Confirms Traces Found
Tesaco has discovered traces of hydrocarbons 15,000 feet down in the Atlantic Ocean 104 miles directly east of Atlantic City, N.J., a company official confirms. It is the first potential discovery of oil or gas in the Baltimore Canyon drilling that began three months ago. Richard Palmer, senior vice president of production for the company, said a series of tests will be conducted at the drilling site over the next two weeks to determine whether there are hydrocarbons in commercial quantities. The exploratory well, started April 16, is Tesaco's only well in the canyon. Drilling is scheduled to go 3,000 feet deeper. The venture has six participants, of which Tesaco has the largest interest, 31.5 percent. Other participants are Getty Oil, 20 percent; Sun Oil, 16 percent;

Danish Drilling Allowed
COPENHAGEN, July 14 (AP-DJ) — The Danish government gave permission for oil production from the Vem structure in the Danish North Sea. The Danish Undersea Consortium said it will begin production in late 1980 or early 1981, with an initial rate of nearly 40,000 barrels a day. The Gorm field, the new designation for the structure, has estimated reserves of up to 160 million barrels of oil.

8.6% Return Seen in W. Germany
West German companies' net profits trail those of companies in four other major industrialized nations, according to the Institute of the German Economy, a business-supported research group. Culling statistics from the major industrialized nations, it says after-tax profits as a percent of equity capital averaged 8.6 percent for West German companies in the period from 1970 to 1976. This compared with 12.5 percent for Canada, 11.8 percent for the United States, 9.7 percent for Japan and 9.7 percent for Britain. Countries whose companies yielded less than West German concerns included Switzerland and the Netherlands with 7.1 percent, France at 4.8 percent and Italy with a negative 4 percent.

Nissan, Toyota Output Rises
Both Nissan Motor and Toyota Motor Sales report higher vehicle output in June and the half year. Nissan says June production rose 4.6 percent to 209,907 units from a year earlier. Exports rose 0.2 percent to 100,331 units. Production for the first half rose 11.3 percent from a year ago to 1,203,417 units. Exports up 21.2 percent from a year earlier to 666,467 units. Nissan U.S.A. also said today it will increase prices on all vehicles effective July 17. Toyota reports June production rose 14.9 percent from a year earlier to 271,774 units. Exports, however, fell 0.3 percent to 125,763 units. First-half production rose 10.7 percent to 1,495,062 units with exports at 763,125 units, up 10.8 percent from a year before. The company revised upwards its production and sales target this year to 2.91 million units from 2.86 million because of improved domestic sales.

Market Closed
All banks and markets in France were closed Friday due to a holiday.

HARRY WINSTON
RARE JEWELS OF THE WORLD

EXCEPTIONAL EXHIBITION

July 16 to July 24
from 12 noon to 4 p.m.

HOTEL DU CAP D'ANTIBES
EDEN ROC

2 SecMig	wt		1	1-16	1-16	1
4 Seloas	.36	3.9 8	2	9%	9%	
8 SelloAsc			3	15-16	15-16	15
4 Sernich	.20	2.9 15	1	6%	6%	
4 Svisco	.36	4.7 7	1	7%	7%	

[illegible]

DAVID BRODER ON THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

Watson in Lead With Oosterhuis In British Open

ANDREWS, Scotland, July (AP) — Tom Watson, the defending champion, pulled himself out after four shaky holes, shot his way to a wind-blown, 70 and tied Peter Oosterhuis for the third-round lead in the British Open golf championship.

My mind was wandering," said Watson. "I just didn't feel proper. I didn't get organized until the 10th hole. I don't know what was wrong. I just didn't get my mind on what I was doing."

Oosterhuis, an Englishman who dominated European golf, tied the U.S. tour with an 18-hole playoff, had a solid, no-nonsense 69 and tied Watson's 54-hole 121. That was 5 under par the historic Old Course at St. Andrews, 6,933 yards of mounds, and hollows that served as a backdrop of golf.

There were four more golfers at 12 and four more at 213, leaving an international field of 10 tied within 2 shots of each other going into tomorrow's final round. Oosterhuis is not decided in the 18-hole playoff, an 18-hole playoff will be held Sunday.

Watson, a single stroke back, tied Jack Nicklaus, Ben Crenshaw, on Owen and Iain Aoki. Aoki, Crenshaw, who shared the second round lead, had 73s in the early rounds. Nicklaus shot a 69, Owen had a 67 that, he admitted, left him "a bit surprised."

Watson, a single stroke back, tied Jack Nicklaus, Ben Crenshaw, on Owen and Iain Aoki. Aoki, Crenshaw, who shared the second round lead, had 73s in the early rounds. Nicklaus shot a 69, Owen had a 67 that, he admitted, left him "a bit surprised."

Watson, a single stroke back, tied Jack Nicklaus, Ben Crenshaw, on Owen and Iain Aoki. Aoki, Crenshaw, who shared the second round lead, had 73s in the early rounds. Nicklaus shot a 69, Owen had a 67 that, he admitted, left him "a bit surprised."

Watson, a single stroke back, tied Jack Nicklaus, Ben Crenshaw, on Owen and Iain Aoki. Aoki, Crenshaw, who shared the second round lead, had 73s in the early rounds. Nicklaus shot a 69, Owen had a 67 that, he admitted, left him "a bit surprised."

Watson, a single stroke back, tied Jack Nicklaus, Ben Crenshaw, on Owen and Iain Aoki. Aoki, Crenshaw, who shared the second round lead, had 73s in the early rounds. Nicklaus shot a 69, Owen had a 67 that, he admitted, left him "a bit surprised."

Watson, a single stroke back, tied Jack Nicklaus, Ben Crenshaw, on Owen and Iain Aoki. Aoki, Crenshaw, who shared the second round lead, had 73s in the early rounds. Nicklaus shot a 69, Owen had a 67 that, he admitted, left him "a bit surprised."

Watson, a single stroke back, tied Jack Nicklaus, Ben Crenshaw, on Owen and Iain Aoki. Aoki, Crenshaw, who shared the second round lead, had 73s in the early rounds. Nicklaus shot a 69, Owen had a 67 that, he admitted, left him "a bit surprised."

Watson, a single stroke back, tied Jack Nicklaus, Ben Crenshaw, on Owen and Iain Aoki. Aoki, Crenshaw, who shared the second round lead, had 73s in the early rounds. Nicklaus shot a 69, Owen had a 67 that, he admitted, left him "a bit surprised."

Watson, a single stroke back, tied Jack Nicklaus, Ben Crenshaw, on Owen and Iain Aoki. Aoki, Crenshaw, who shared the second round lead, had 73s in the early rounds. Nicklaus shot a 69, Owen had a 67 that, he admitted, left him "a bit surprised."

Watson, a single stroke back, tied Jack Nicklaus, Ben Crenshaw, on Owen and Iain Aoki. Aoki, Crenshaw, who shared the second round lead, had 73s in the early rounds. Nicklaus shot a 69, Owen had a 67 that, he admitted, left him "a bit surprised."

Watson, a single stroke back, tied Jack Nicklaus, Ben Crenshaw, on Owen and Iain Aoki. Aoki, Crenshaw, who shared the second round lead, had 73s in the early rounds. Nicklaus shot a 69, Owen had a 67 that, he admitted, left him "a bit surprised."

Watson, a single stroke back, tied Jack Nicklaus, Ben Crenshaw, on Owen and Iain Aoki. Aoki, Crenshaw, who shared the second round lead, had 73s in the early rounds. Nicklaus shot a 69, Owen had a 67 that, he admitted, left him "a bit surprised."

Watson, a single stroke back, tied Jack Nicklaus, Ben Crenshaw, on Owen and Iain Aoki. Aoki, Crenshaw, who shared the second round lead, had 73s in the early rounds. Nicklaus shot a 69, Owen had a 67 that, he admitted, left him "a bit surprised."

Watson, a single stroke back, tied Jack Nicklaus, Ben Crenshaw, on Owen and Iain Aoki. Aoki, Crenshaw, who shared the second round lead, had 73s in the early rounds. Nicklaus shot a 69, Owen had a 67 that, he admitted, left him "a bit surprised."

Watson, a single stroke back, tied Jack Nicklaus, Ben Crenshaw, on Owen and Iain Aoki. Aoki, Crenshaw, who shared the second round lead, had 73s in the early rounds. Nicklaus shot a 69, Owen had a 67 that, he admitted, left him "a bit surprised."

Watson, a single stroke back, tied Jack Nicklaus, Ben Crenshaw, on Owen and Iain Aoki. Aoki, Crenshaw, who shared the second round lead, had 73s in the early rounds. Nicklaus shot a 69, Owen had a 67 that, he admitted, left him "a bit surprised."

Watson, a single stroke back, tied Jack Nicklaus, Ben Crenshaw, on Owen and Iain Aoki. Aoki, Crenshaw, who shared the second round lead, had 73s in the early rounds. Nicklaus shot a 69, Owen had a 67 that, he admitted, left him "a bit surprised."

Watson, a single stroke back, tied Jack Nicklaus, Ben Crenshaw, on Owen and Iain Aoki. Aoki, Crenshaw, who shared the second round lead, had 73s in the early rounds. Nicklaus shot a 69, Owen had a 67 that, he admitted, left him "a bit surprised."

Watson bogeyed it to lose sole control of the lead.

Nicklaus bogeyed it and lost a share of the lead.

Arnold Palmer whose problems on the 17th cost him the 1960 British Open, hit another one out of bounds there and, from a position among the leaders, took a second consecutive triple-bogey 7. He finished with a 75-217.

Onto the Road

Ballesteros, who was tied with Aoki and Crenshaw for the 36-hole lead, hit his second shot in the Swilken Burn, a little creek in front of the first hole, had varied adventures and then, on the 17th, got his third shot on the paved road that gives the hole its name. He took an other double bogey 6 and finished at 76-215.

But their troubles were nothing compared with those encountered by Tsuneyuki Nakajima, who was well among the leaders when he went to the 17th. There, he hit two good shots to the green but walked off with a horrendous 9.

His putt, his third stroke, got on the wrong side of a ridge and trickled down into a bunker. He failed to get out on his next stroke. His next got out of the sand but failed to make the top of the ridge and trickled back to rest at his feet, still in the bunker. So did his next shot.

Hubert Green, who opened the tournament with a horrible 78, made up some lost ground with a 67 that matched the best of the tournament. He was tied at 215 with, among others, Ray Floyd and Bob Byman. Floyd shot 71, Byman 74.

Orville Moody had 74-216 but the rest of the American contingent was spread out well behind the leaders. Lee Trevino, 73, and Mark Hayes, 75, were at 220. The group at 222 — the qualifying score at the last round — included Hale Irwin, 76; Rocky Thompson, 76; Jerry Pate, 74, and Andy Bean, a winner in three of his last five starts who blew to a 79. George Burns shot 80-224.

Gary Player, the Masters champion and a three-time British Open winner, was 76-221.

Sex-Discrimination Suit

If NFL Rams Want Ewe, Why Not Me? 3 Men Ask

LOS ANGELES, July 14 (UPI) — The Los Angeles Rams, responding to the popularity of the Dallas Cowboys' sexy cheerleaders, formed their group, "The Embraceable Ewes."

Three men, who wanted to be Ewes and didn't make it, have filed a discrimination complaint, supported by a feminist organization, with federal government.

Loris Alford, coordinator of the National Organization for Women, Bruce James, 24, Neville Archambault, 20, and Gary Steinberg, 22, all from the Los Angeles area, wanted to try out for the Ewes but were discouraged from attending tryouts by Rams' advertisements calling "scantily clad" and "sexily clad" applicants.

"Cheerleading is not a thing to show your legs," Archambault said. "It's a waste of time."

Alford, coordinator of the National Organization for Women, Bruce James, 24, Neville Archambault, 20, and Gary Steinberg, 22, all from the Los Angeles area, wanted to try out for the Ewes but were discouraged from attending tryouts by Rams' advertisements calling "scantily clad" and "sexily clad" applicants.

"Cheerleading is not a thing to show your legs," Archambault said. "It's a waste of time."

Alford, coordinator of the National Organization for Women, Bruce James, 24, Neville Archambault, 20, and Gary Steinberg, 22, all from the Los Angeles area, wanted to try out for the Ewes but were discouraged from attending tryouts by Rams' advertisements calling "scantily clad" and "sexily clad" applicants.

"Cheerleading is not a thing to show your legs," Archambault said. "It's a waste of time."

Alford, coordinator of the National Organization for Women, Bruce James, 24, Neville Archambault, 20, and Gary Steinberg, 22, all from the Los Angeles area, wanted to try out for the Ewes but were discouraged from attending tryouts by Rams' advertisements calling "scantily clad" and "sexily clad" applicants.

"Cheerleading is not a thing to show your legs," Archambault said. "It's a waste of time."

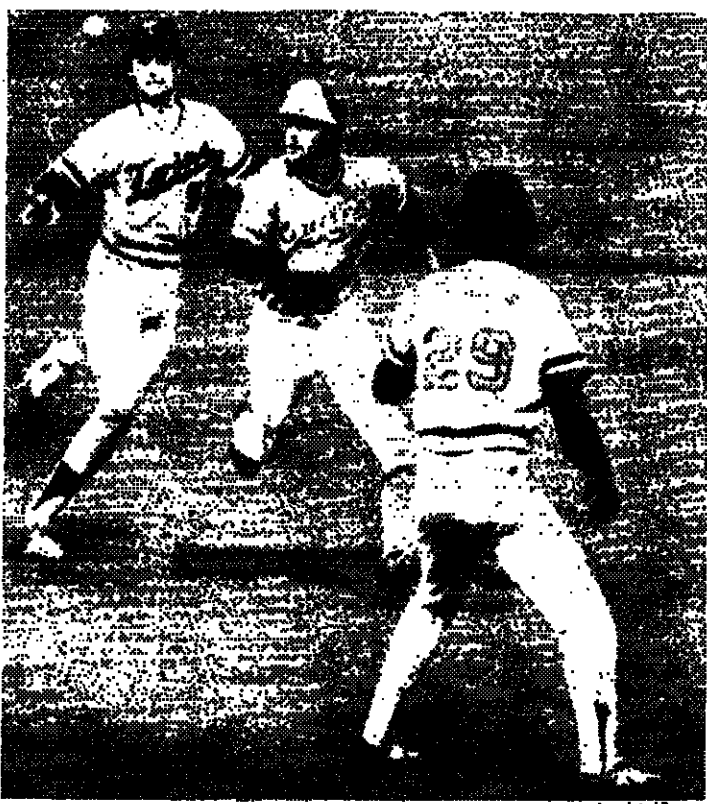
Alford, coordinator of the National Organization for Women, Bruce James, 24, Neville Archambault, 20, and Gary Steinberg, 22, all from the Los Angeles area, wanted to try out for the Ewes but were discouraged from attending tryouts by Rams' advertisements calling "scantily clad" and "sexily clad" applicants.

"Cheerleading is not a thing to show your legs," Archambault said. "It's a waste of time."

Alford, coordinator of the National Organization for Women, Bruce James, 24, Neville Archambault, 20, and Gary Steinberg, 22, all from the Los Angeles area, wanted to try out for the Ewes but were discouraged from attending tryouts by Rams' advertisements calling "scantily clad" and "sexily clad" applicants.

"Cheerleading is not a thing to show your legs," Archambault said. "It's a waste of time."

Alford, coordinator of the National Organization for Women, Bruce James, 24, Neville Archambault, 20, and Gary Steinberg, 22, all from the Los Angeles area, wanted to try out for the Ewes but were discouraged from attending tryouts by Rams' advertisements calling "scantily clad" and "sexily clad" applicants.



Try as he might, Rick Dempsey of the Baltimore Orioles can't avoid that rundown feeling in a game against the Minnesota Twins. First baseman Rod Carew (No. 29), who made the putout, waits for the throw from shortstop Roy Smalley.

To Save the Soccer Pool, Italy Legalizes Transfers

ROME, July 14 (UPI) — The government saved Italian soccer from judicial catastrophe today by decreeing that the methods for hiring and transferring players are all wrong but should stay the way they are for a year.

Resorting to a legislative tool normally used in floods, earthquakes and other calamities, the cabinet of Premier Giulio Andreotti passed an emergency decree to prevent a Milan magistrate from sending officials of major clubs to jail and consigning the multi-million-dollar soccer pool to bankruptcy.

The decree in effect legalized player transfer methods that magistrate Giancarlo Costagliola called a violation of workers' rights. But in an admission that existing methods leave much to be desired, the decree pledged the government to pass new regulations within a year.

The government, which often takes years to act on demands for major social reform, acted only a week after Costagliola's indictment of club officials threw Italian soccer into uproar.

The Tourism and Sports Minister, Carlo Pastorino, said the cabinet acted quickly because Costagliola's step could have delayed the start of the Italian Cup and league championships and dried up the soccer pool, the main source of financing for all Italian sports.

Costagliola ruled not only that it was illegal for intermediaries to profit from employment contracts but also that the clubs themselves have no right to profit by selling players under contract to them. He ruled that players should deal directly with clubs interested in hiring them.

Transactions

BASEBALL

HOUSTON ASTROS — Placed Joe Mauer, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list, effective July 15. Replaced Oscar Zamora, pitcher, from Charleston of the International League.

BASKETBALL

MILWAUKEE BUCKS — Cut Gary Rosenberger and Tom Anderson, guards, and Russ Coleman, forward.

FOOTBALL

BUFFALO BILLS — Released Joe Clark, Randy Rader, Akeem Harris and Lemuel Alford, wide receivers, and David Green, center.

KANSAS CITY CHIEFS — Signed Brad Lindsey, cornerback, signed Mike Livingston, quarterback, to a three-year contract.

Lotus Leads Trials For British Race

BRANDS HATCH, England, July 14 (AP) — Ronnie Peterson and Mario Andretti, in the JPS Lotus "ground effect" cars, today dominated the first day's qualifying trials for the British Grand Prix here on Sunday.

Peterson took the provisional pole position ahead of Andretti in the morning and none of their rivals came near them through that session or the afternoon.

Peterson set an outright Formula 1 record for the British track and he and Andretti were the only drivers to beat 1 minute 18 seconds for the circuit — more than 120 miles an hour. Peterson was timed in 1:17.16 on the 2.16-mile track and Andretti in 1:17.83.

California Angels two years ago, but he soon found that there was a catch. The Angels used him mainly as a DH, and he has simmered with frustration since. He asked to be traded to a team that would let him play regularly in the outfield.

"I'm totally against it (DHing) myself. It's pinch hitting four times a game. That's all it is. I like to go out and do what I can do," Baylor said.

5 Home Runs by Rangers Beat Red Sox, Tiant, 12-7

BOSTON, July 14 (AP) — Toby Harrah hit two of Texas's five home runs and Dock Ellis recorded his eighth victory with ninth-inning relief help from Steven Comar here last night as the Rangers beat the Boston Red Sox, 12-7.

Texas, which had lost 10 of 13 games before the break for the All-Star Game, jumped on Boston starter Luis Tiant (7-2) with three homers in the first two innings. Juan Beniquez and Al Oliver homered in the first inning and Harrah in the second.

Bobby Bonds added a home run later and Harrah hit his second of the game. For Boston, Fred Lynn, Carlton Fisk and George Scott also homered.

Brewers 13, Royals 2

At Milwaukee, Robin Yount's bases-loaded triple capped a four-run first inning. Gorman Thomas hit a two-run homer and Don Money added a bases-empty shot to help Milwaukee to a 13-2 victory over Kansas City.

White Sox 6, Yankees 1

At New York, veteran knuckballer Wilbur Wood pitched a six-hitter for his fifth consecutive victory, retiring 15 batters in one stretch, as Chicago beat New York, 6-1. Wood allowed five singles, only one after the third inning, and Reggie Jackson's leadoff home run, his 14th, in the ninth while raising his record to 10-5.

Orioles 8, Twins 6

At Baltimore, unexpected power gave Baltimore an 8-6 victory over Minnesota as Mike Flanagan won his 13th game. Home runs were hit for the Orioles by Rick Dauer, Doug DeCinces and Ken Singleton, who had two.

Angels 5, Blue Jays 0

At Anaheim, Calif., Don Asse, a last-minute substitution for Chris Knapp, who jumped the club in a

contract dispute, pitched a four-hitter as California beat Toronto, 5-0. Knapp was placed on the disqualified list when he failed to report to the park. His agent had

been unsuccessful in obtaining a raise after the right-hander compiled a 10-6 record at the all-star break.

A's 7, Indians 3

At Oakland, Taylor Duncan and Mitchell Page each drove in two runs, helping Oakland snap a five-game losing streak with a 7-3 victory over Cleveland.

Mariners 5, Tigers 4

At Seattle, Leon Roberts's three-run homer and pinch-hitter Larry Milbourne's run-scoring single in a four-run eighth inning gave Seattle a 5-4 victory over Detroit.

Mets 4, Reds 2

In the National League, at Cincinnati, Doug Flynn, who came to New York from Cincinnati in the trade for Tom Seaver, drove in a run and scored another to help the Mets beat the Reds, 4-2, and hand Seaver his third consecutive loss. Pete Rose hit a run-scoring double in the seventh inning, extending his hitting streak to 26 games — tops in the major leagues this season.

Giants 4, Pirates 0

At Pittsburgh, catcher Marc Hill drove in two runs in support of Bob Knepper's five-hit pitching as San Francisco beat Pittsburgh, 4-0. Knepper (11-5) allowed only singles, striking out eight and walking three.

Cardinals 6, Dodgers 1

At St. Louis, Ken Reitz and Mike Tyson hit run-producing singles and Ted Simmons hit a two-run homer to back John Denny's five-hitter as St. Louis beat Los Angeles, 6-1. Denny (8-6) struck out four and walked one in pitching his 10th complete game.

Padres 5, Cubs 2

At Chicago, rookie Broderick Perkins drove in two runs with his first major league homer and a single to lead San Diego to a 5-2 victory over Chicago. Gaylord Perry (10-4) got the victory with relief help from Bill Shirley and John D'Acquisto.

Expos 6, Astros 0

At Montreal, Gary Carter's double capped a fourth-inning inning and backed Ross Grimsley's five-hitter, carrying Montreal to a 6-0 victory over Houston.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	57	27	.679	—
Milwaukee	49	35	.585	8
New York	48	36	.569	10 1/2
Baltimore	46	38	.549	12
Detroit	42	42	.500	15 1/2
Cleveland	39	47	.447	19
Toronto	32	54	.370	26
KANSAS CITY	47	40	.539	—
Los Angeles	44	43	.506	3
Oakland	44	44	.500	3 1/2
Minnesota	39	49	.442	9 1/2
Chicago	39	49	.442	9 1/2
Seattle	31	58	.344	17

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	47	34	.580	—
Pittsburgh	42	40	.512	6
Montreal	42	40	.512	6
St. Louis	35	47	.427	13 1/2
Los Angeles	33	49	.402	15
San Diego	32	50	.390	16 1/2
Atlanta	26	56	.317	22 1/2
Houston	24	58	.290	24 1/2
San Francisco	23	59	.280	25 1/2
Cincinnati	22	60	.268	26 1/2
Chicago	21	61	.257	27 1/2
San Diego	20	62	.244	28 1/2

STOCKHOLM, July 14 (AP) — The International Tennis Federation has effectively outlawed the controversial double-strung "spaghetti rackets" for at least a year by adopting a rule that for the first time technically defines the racket.

There are no restrictions on size and shape of the frame, and all single-strung rackets conform to the new standard. But rackets that give players an unfair advantage in ball spin were ruled out.

After some sensational upsets, the double-strung rackets were frozen by the federation last October. "We do not want the basis of competitive tennis changed," the federation's president, Derek Hardwick, said at a meeting here.

On the question of South Africa's future in tennis, the federation took no action but tabled the issue until next February.

Peacock Shines

FULLERTON, Calif., July 14 (AP) — Running back Elvis Peacock, the No. 1 draft choice of the Los Angeles Rams, scored three touchdowns and gained 94 yards on 20 carries yesterday in a scrimmage against the Dallas Cowboys rookies.

He is not permitted to go to the Tampa Bay Buccaneers' training camp until reaching an agreement. Nor can the others attend a camp. They are placekicker Steve Little of Arkansas and defensive back Ken Greene of Washington State (both drafted by the St. Louis Cardinals), offensive tackle Gordon King of Stanford (New York Giants) and guard Bob Cryder of Alabama (New England Patriots).

Staub: "Some clubs should pay you more for the mental frustration you go through. It's not like I'm relaxing when I DH. I probably do more work on my body as a DH than as a player."

Carry: "It destroys you to sit on the bench when you're going bad at the plate. It gives me too much time to think. Mentally, it destroys you to DH."

Some Positive Aspects

Are there positive aspects to designated hitting? Sal Bando of the Milwaukee Brewers, Ron Blomberg of the Chicago White Sox and Adams of the Twins say they have found some.

"I've learned to enjoy it because of the rest it provides," said Bando, who also plays third base. "It enables you to give 100 percent mentally to hitting."

Adams hated pinch hitting, but loves DHing. "I came from San Francisco, where all I did was pinch hit. Pinch hitting can drive you crazy. DHing is like Christmas, hitting every day, getting three or four swings instead of one. I've always loved to hit, and I don't care that much about fielding because I'm not much of a speedster."

Blomberg sat out most of all of the last three seasons with various injuries. Then Chicago's owner, Bill Veck, gave him a chance to come back, as a DH.

"I was the first DH in the country," Blomberg said proudly. "It was in 1971 [his memory for dates is shaky] with the Yankees. I was asked which I would rather do, and I said whichever helps the club. We had Bobby Bonds out there in the field but they wanted my bat in the lineup."

"You're in the major leagues, they've got a job for you, you've got to take advantage of it. Doctors told me I could never play baseball again, but I came back to play. I love baseball. Just to run around, slide and hit, get dirty, sit around with some of your friends — I love it, it's great."

Said Minnesota's DH, Craig Kusick: "The disgusting part is when you don't get any hits, you have to live with it, maybe for three or four days if you're platooning. It can eat you up."

CFL Result

Thursday's Game

Edmonton 23, Calgary 17

Lifetime Ban As Professional Facing Stones

PARIS, July 14 (UPI) — Dwight Stones, the former world record holder in the high jump, will be banned for life from track and field meets for professionalism, Adriaan Paulen, the president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, said in an interview published here today.

Paulen was quoted by l'EQUIPE, the French sports newspaper, as having said that Stones and three other U.S. athletes — javelin-thrower Kate Schmidt, runner Francine Larrue and pentathlete Jane Frederick — will be disqualified from amateur competition for taking part in an amateur television program, "Superstars," and retaining the money paid by organizers.

Although athletes may participate in this multi-sports event, they must give the money to their national federation and to their club. But the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States said it received no money and began an inquiry into the athletes' participation in the program.

Paulen said: "We have all the details, all the documents. Stones has no extenuating circumstances. He will be banned for life, even if he gives the money back."

"He has infringed the laws of the IAAF. The same sanction will apply to Kate Schmidt, Francine Larrue and Jane Frederick."

"We are not unaware that Stones gave the money to his club [the Desert Oasis Track Club] but Stones is the only member of the club. And anyway most of the money paid to the 'superstars' must be reverted to the national federation and this has not been done by these athletes."

Line Scores For Thursday

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago 832 810-4 9 0
New York 800 800-1 6 1

Wood and Nabors: Tidrow, Lyle (7), Knepper (9) and Dempsey, W-Panama, 134-L-Goltz, 84-HR-Baltimore, Strickland 2 (9), Dwyer (5), DeCinces (11).

Minnesota 800 800-4 8 2
Baltimore 103 112 800-4 12 0

Goltz, Sutton (5), Holly (4), Harrison (3) and Borgomano, Flanagan, Stashouse (3), T-Miller, 84-HR-Baltimore, Strickland 2 (9), Dwyer (5), DeCinces (11).

Seattle 800 800-4 10 0
Pittsburgh 800 800-4 10 0

Seattle 800 800-4 10 0
Pittsburgh 800 800-4 10 0

Seattle 800 800-4 10 0
Pittsburgh 800 800-4 10 0</

